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Soviet Union

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SOVIET-U.S. SALT DELEGATION HEADS MEET IN GENEVA

LD111836Y Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 11, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the United States to the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation of strategic offensive armaments had a meeting here today.

TEXT OF PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CONVENTION

LD092116Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

["Draft International Convention on Strengthening Guarantees of Security to Non-Nuclear States"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--Follows the text (unofficial translation from the Russian) of the draft international convention on strengthening security guarantees to non-nuclear states, which the USSR proposes to include as an important and urgent question in the agenda of the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly:

The states--parties to this convention,

Realizing that nuclear war would have devastating consequences for the entire mankind,

Guided by the striving to take all possible measures for lessening and in the long run eliminating the threat of outbreak of such a war,

Striving to contribute to preventing a wider proliferation of nuclear weapons and to ending the nuclear arms race, and taking effective measures towards nuclear disarmament,

Welcoming the striving of the states in different parts of the world to preserve their territories free from nuclear weapons,

Proceeding from their commitments under the U.N. Charter to maintain peace, to refrain from the threat of force or its use, and to live in peace with each other as good neighbours,

Taking into consideration Resolution 255 of the U.N. Security Council of June 19, 1968, Resolution 2936 (of the 27th) U.N. General Assembly of November 29, 1972 and the relevant provisions of the final document of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly of June 30, 1978, including the request expressed in it of making persistent efforts for concluding effective agreements so that the states, which do not possess nuclear weapons be given assurances against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

Seeing in the guarantees of non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states an important means of strengthening peace and general security, and strivings to give these guarantees a universal international-legal character,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

The states--parties to this convention possessing nuclear weapons undertake not to use nuclear weapons and not to threaten their use against non-nuclear states--parties to this convention, which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have nuclear weapons in their territory, or anywhere under their jurisdiction and control--on land, at sea, in the air and in outer space.

Article II

The commitment provided for in Article 1 of this convention applies not only to the territory of non-nuclear participating states, but also to the armed forces and installations under the jurisdiction and control of such states, wherever it may be--on land, at sea, in the air and in outer space.

Article III

Any state--party to this convention, which has ground to believe that actions of any other participating state are in conflict with the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of the convention, may demand the holding of consultations among the participating states with the aim of clearing out the factual details of the matter. Such a demand shall contain all information concerning the matter as well as all possible proofs confirming its substantiation.

Article IV

1. This convention is for an unlimited period.

2. Every party to the convention shall have the right in the exercise of its state sovereignty to withdraw from the convention, if it decides that exceptional circumstances in connection with the content of the convention have endangered its supreme interests. It shall notify about its withdrawal all parties to the convention and the U.N. Security Council three months in advance. Such a notification shall contain a statement on exceptional circumstances, which it regards as placing its supreme interests in danger.

Article V

1. Any state--party to this convention shall have the right to propose amendments to this convention. The text of every proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary, who shall immediately forward it to all participating states.

2. The amendment comes into force for each state--party to this convention accepting this amendment, after documents on its adoption by a majority of participating states are deposited. Henceforward, the amendment comes into force for each remaining participating state on the day submitting by it documents of its reception.

Article VI

1. This convention shall be open to signature by all states. Every state that will not sign the convention before its coming into force in conformity with Point 3 of this article may accede to it any time.

2. This convention is subject to ratification by all states who signed it. The ratification instruments or documents of accession are deposited with the secretary-general of the Organization of United Nations, who is hereby named as the depositary.

5. This convention shall come into force after the deposition of ratification instruments... by the states, which signed the convention, including at the minimum...states possessing nuclear weapons.

4. For the states, whose ratification instruments or documents of accession will be deposited after this convention comes into force, it comes into force on the day of depositing by them their ratification instruments or documents of accession.

5. The depositary shall immediately notify all the states which signed or acceded to this convention about the date of every signature, the date of depositing each ratification instrument or document of accession, the date when this convention or any amendment to it comes into force, as well as the receipt by him of other notification.

6. This convention shall be registered by the depositary in conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the Organization of United Nations.

Article VII

This convention, whose Russian, English, Arabic, Spanish, Chinese and French texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the secretary-general of the Organization of United Nations, who shall forward in due form the signed copies of conventions to the governments of the states, which signed the convention and acceded to it.

To certify which, the under signed, duly authorised by their respective governments, have signed this convention open for signature at...

PODKLYUCHNIKOV ON DETENTE, MIDEAST, PRC-SRV RELATIONS

LD111159Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[May Podklyuchnikov international review: "The International Week"]

[Excerpt] Good relations between two major powers such as the USSR and the United States are of particularly great importance for consolidating detente. However, forces striving to undermine these relations and to revive the atmosphere of hostility toward the USSR, which was characteristic of the fifties, have continued to operate actively in the United States in the past week. "Hawks" in the Senate and certain prominent administration representatives are reluctant to abandon the idea of utilizing trade to pressure the Soviet Union. The American press sometimes attempts to explain the present fueling of anti-Soviet sentiments by the desire of certain politicians to improve their election chances [popravit svoi predvybornyye dela]. These are shortsighted and bankrupt calculations which, incidentally, as public opinion polls show, run counter to the sentiments of the majority of the American people. History has repeatedly confirmed that in relations with the Soviet Union the methods of pressure are futile. This policy is marked by extreme shortsightedness and primarily damages the United States and its business community. Its abandonment would accord with the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The smoothing-out [vyravnivaniye] of relations between the USSR and the United States and the continuation of the policy of improving them, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in conversation with U.S. Senator E. Kennedy, would accord with the aspirations of the people of both countries and with the interests of strengthening international detente and peace throughout the world.

"Rescue Operation"

A meeting between Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin and Egyptian President A. as-Sadat has been in progress since 8 September at Camp David, under the patronage of U.S. President J. Carter, who for the first time is acting as a full participant in talks devoted to Near East problems. These talks are surrounded by total secrecy, and no reports on them are appearing in the press. Nevertheless, the disposition of political forces in the Near East arena and the positions of the negotiating parties are well known, and there is no shortage of commentaries and forecasts in the world press.

Some newspapers definitely believe that "the meeting between Carter, Begin and As-Sadat will not bring lasting peace in the Near East." Speaking about these talks, France's LE FIGARO notes the atmosphere of skepticism in which they opened. West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes: "This is a 'rescue operation' whose outcome is still far from clear, although the game is being played for high stakes."

A considerable time--almost 10 months--has passed since Egyptian President A. as-Sadat embarked on the path of a separate settlement in the Near East. This has been more than enough time for the whole world to see for itself that As-Sadat's "initiative" is fruitless. Expectations that the United States would pressure Israel in Egypt's favor have also proved groundless. The aggressor's expansionist policy has not changed. As-Sadat's policy has reached an impasse. That is why a "rescue operation" is necessary for the policy of separate deals.

In connection with the meeting at Camp David the American press has featured many commentaries that the Near East problem is so complex that the path to a settlement must also be complex.

The Near East knot is indeed tied tightly. Nevertheless, it can and must be untied. To do this it is necessary to implement the appropriate UN Security Council resolutions, withdraw Israeli troops from all occupied territories and insure the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to self-determination.

However, the participants in the Camp David meeting are sidestepping all these key elements of a Near East settlement. And this is not surprising: The United States has no desire for a just peace settlement in the Near East; it is pursuing its own egoistical aims there. Despite attempts to conceal this intention, the U.S. press in continuing to discuss reports that the White House is considering plans for direct U.S. military intervention in the Near East. Talks are also being held on demilitarizing the territories of Arab states bordering Israel and altering the present borders, on creating U.S. early warning stations and so forth. The idea of a "joint defense treaty" between the United States and Israeli is not ruled out.

No matter what all these forms of intervention are like, only one thing is important: It is a question of an American presence in the Near East, of safeguarding American oil interests and of creating guarantees for American monopolies' capital investments in this region.

Another aspect of the U.S.-Israeli policy is also clearly visible now--a desire to further divide the Arab countries involved in the Near East conflict and to induce them individually to embark on separate talks and deals with the aggressor on terms advantageous to the latter. "J. Carter's new initiative," L'HUMANITE writes, "testifies to a desire to obtain not so much peace in general in the Near East as peace American-style"--that is, a peace that would make it possible to split the Arab countries still further and to intensify U.S. intervention in that region.

The U.S. Near East policy is making the situation in that region really complex and dangerous for the Arabs' national independence and for the interests of international peace. Anyone who is nurturing plans for a U.S. military presence in the Near East should remember that this region is in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which are far from indifferent to developments there.

The maneuvers of the United States and its Near East allies are resolutely condemned in the Arab countries. Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has declared that the Camp David meeting is another link in the chain of conspiracies against the Arab people. He urged the Arab countries to mobilize every effort to oppose the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism. The Arab public knows that As-Sadat is not empowered to represent the Arab people, since his policy runs counter to their interests.

A just Near East settlement is possible only as a result of the collective efforts of all interested parties. The appropriate machinery for these collective efforts was created long ago--the Geneva peace conference on the Near East. No matter how the participants in the Camp David meeting attempt to torpedo this machinery by separate deals, it still retains its great importance.

Hegemonism in Action

According to reports coming in from Vietnam, the Chinese authorities are continuing their provocative actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. They have concentrated tens of thousands of men near border posts, and these men are attempting to cross to the Vietnamese side. They include thousands trained to create unrest and violate Vietnam's territorial integrity. As a result, a tense situation prevails along the border.

There is every reason to expect new Chinese provocative actions, since such actions were made repeatedly in August--even involving weapons. Shots were fired and wounded on the Vietnamese side. In addition, in Ha Tuyen Province, a number of people were [illegible] by the Chinese authorities, has been exposed. They provoked people of Chinese nationality to actions against the SRV state organs and police and to violate public order. Their tasks also included the dissemination of literature with an anti-Vietnamese and anti-socialist content.

The aim of the blatant pressure that the Chinese leadership is trying to apply on its peace-loving neighbor is to force Vietnam to abandon its independence and to submit to Peking's will. The real cause of the tension in the relations between the two countries is not the problem of people of Chinese origin living in Vietnam--a problem artificially created by the Chinese leaders--but the great-power hegemonistic aspirations of the PRC leaders.

In this regard it is appropriate to take a closer look at "hegemonism" and at what lies behind this term, which the Chinese leaders are now widely misusing. This term was even incorporated, with an anti-Soviet meaning, as a main component of the Chinese-Japanese "peace and friendship" treaty. Hua Kuo-feng made wide use of it in the same spirit during his recent foreign trip. But anyone who is watching the attempts at blatant pressure on Socialist Vietnam has no need to look far to discover hegemonism--and not mythical hegemonism, but the real hegemonism implemented by Peking.

Doesn't the example of Cambodia show what happens to a country that recognizes the Chinese hegemonic claims? It is totally in line with Peking's policy. The existing regime acts as a minion of the Chinese leadership in unleashing war against Vietnam that runs totally counter to the Cambodian people's interests and to the character of their relations with the fraternal SRV people. Reports in the world press this week state that there are thousands of Chinese advisers in the Cambodian Army and that Chinese soldiers in Cambodian military uniform are guarding the capital, since the crack local troops have been sent to the "front." Chinese weapons are entering Cambodia. The Peking hegemonists have assigned a truly unenviable role to that country.

The Chinese leadership's actions against Vietnam are causing understandable concern in the other countries of Southeast Asia, which Peking obviously regards as the most accessible area for expansion. The danger represented by the Chinese hegemonists, who are attempting, through external pressure and internal subversion, to force independent states to submit to Peking's will, is self-evident. And Peking tries in vain to camouflage this through talks, "diplomatic contacts," and so forth.

Measures devoted to the day of international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who have once again been forced to defend their independence and sovereign rights, continued last week in various countries. The world public resolutely condemns Peking's hegemonistic policy. The hostile actions of China and Cambodia toward Vietnam are actions which serve the interests of imperialism.

COOPERATION NECESSARY TO CURB 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

[illegible]

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Yu. Kashlev article: "Information and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The increasing role of information in the life of society is one of the characteristic features of our times. [paragraph continues]

The revolutionary changes occurring in the world, the victory of socialism in a number of countries, the emergence of dozens of young independent states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the enhancement of the social activity of the masses, the growth of literacy--all this is drawing hundreds of millions of people on all continents into the orbit of the ideological struggle and into the sphere of influence of information and propaganda. There are now approximately 25,000 radio stations and more than 1 billion radio receivers, the screens of 400 million television sets light up, more than 100 news agencies are operating and tens of thousands of newspapers and journals and approximately 1,500 book titles are published every day.

The exchange of information is now being examined at the international level, not only at symposiums of specialists but also at diplomatic forums. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was the first international document in history to contain a special section on the principles of information cooperation between states with different social systems. These questions are being keenly discussed by the United States, UNESCO, the nonaligned movement and journalists' organizations.

The basic question in the debate is: how to place the mighty potential of the mass news media at the service of the cause of peace and the people's mutual understanding and national independence and exclude its use for kindling enmity, stoking tension and ideological sabotage? This question has been asked by life itself, by the practice of international relations. "It is no secret," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the all-European conference in Helsinki, "that the news media can serve aims of peace and trust but can also spread the poison of discord among countries and peoples around the world."

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries proceed from the premise that international exchange of information must be based on the fundamental principles that have already been recognized in numerous bilateral and multilateral documents as the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence. The Final Act states that cooperation in this area must "contribute to the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding among peoples and to the spiritual enrichment of the human personality" and "be carried out with full observance of the principles governing relations among the participating states," that is, sovereign equality, noninterference in others' affairs and respect for other states' legislation.

Guided by these principles, Soviet information disseminated abroad conveys the truth about real socialism and about the USSR's domestic and foreign policy, is invariably aimed at deepening mutual understanding and preventing war and is imbued with a respect for other peoples.

The decisions of the all-European conference have become a guideline for the Soviet Union's news organs in expanding their international ties. Since Helsinki, the number of foreign correspondents accredited in the Soviet Union has increased, the distribution of foreign newspapers and journals has been extended and even more foreign movies and television materials are being shown.

We see a different picture in the West. In the past 2-3 years there has been a sharp increase in Western propaganda attacks on the policy of detente and on the socialist countries. The new U.S. administration has proclaimed propaganda the key element of U.S. foreign policy. Washington's propaganda apparatus has been reorganized and strengthened--the new International Communications Agency has been set up, construction of additional radio stations for broadcasts to the socialist countries has begun, a massive campaign of interference in their internal affairs has been mounted and a provocative ballyhoo is being stirred up on the subject of the "Soviet threat." In fact, reactionary circles wish to slow down the detente process by unleashing "psychological war" on the socialist countries.

Recent events and the further wide-scale buildup of arms by the NATO countries clearly show the true aims of the organizers of the anticommunist ballyhoo in the West. "It is a question," the recently published document of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on the results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's meetings in the Crimea with the leaders of fraternal parties and states points out, "of creating a kind of propaganda cover for imperialist policy, which runs counter to the aspirations of the people demanding lasting peace and the end of the arms race. But this camouflage will deceive no one."

The problem of the international dissemination of information also has another important aspect. Its essence was once expressed by President U. Kekkonen of Finland as "information imperialism." The West makes extensive use of the mass news media for the ideological subordination of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They inherited from colonialism an extremely weak system of mass communication. Imperialism is seeking to fill this "vacuum" with its own information, with apologetics for the bourgeois system and with slander against socialism.

The developing states do not intend to tolerate this situation forever. In recent years, they have increasingly opposed "information imperialism." A pool of news agencies of nonaligned states was set up in 1976 to increase the flow of objective information on the developing world. At present, 45 national news agencies are members of the pool. A similar organization is being set up by the nonaligned states for television and radio, and regional news associations are appearing.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries understand the legitimate information demands of developing states, are expanding cooperation with their news organs and support the anti-imperialist thrust of their slogan "a new world order in information."

At the same time, it is impossible to miss a certain inconsistency in the positions of a number of developing countries, which do not make a fundamental distinction between the activities of the news organs of socialist and capitalist states, artificially dividing the world into "north" and "south", "rich" and "poor." Some people are using these attitudes to isolate the developing countries from their natural ally in the anti-imperialist struggle--the socialist community. Thus, the positions of the developing states are being weakened, and it is becoming more difficult for them to achieve their aims.

Imperialist countries and their ideological services are taking various measures to preserve their monopoly on information and seeking to undermine the efforts of developing states to achieve independence in this area. Unable to prevent the formation of this pool, they have changed their tactics and are now trying their utmost to penetrate the news organs being set up in Asian, African and Latin American countries and are conducting broad indoctrination of their journalists. A special committee, financed by the biggest information monopolies and by government special service, has been set up in the United States for this purpose.

Imperialism's agents are becoming more active in the developing countries. Thus, the creation of the "GLOBAL PRESS INTERNATIONAL" agency was announced in Johannesburg this year, for the dissemination of anticommunist propaganda from the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia, Chile, South Korea, Guatemala and Taiwan. The creation of the "International Organization of Freedom of the Press and Information," including Saudi Arabian, Egyptian and U.S. agencies, has also been announced. "Struggle against communism" is proclaimed as one of its main aims.

All this confirms the desire of the imperialist powers to make extensive use of the mass news and propaganda media in two interrelated directions at once: against world socialism and its policy of detente and against developing states and their desire for spiritual independence.

The growing scope of information activity as an important organic part of modern international relations necessitates the formulation of definite principles and norms that would make it possible to use the mass news media in the interests of peace and mutual understanding and outlaw propaganda on militarism and racism, "psychological warfare" and interference in others' affairs.

The socialist countries have initiated the formulation of these principles in international organizations. Thus, work is continuing at the United Nations on the Soviet Union's draft convention on the principles of the use by states of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting. In UNESCO, the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the majority of developing states advocate the adoption of the declaration on the main principles of the use of mass news media for strengthening peace and international mutual understanding and for the struggle against war propaganda, racism and apartheid--a declaration that has now been under discussion for several years.

Western countries are doing everything possible to prevent the adoption of just principles of international information activity in keeping with the spirit of detente. In UNESCO, the United States resorts to pressuring the developing countries, threatens not to pay its membership dues, and so forth. At the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the 35 states that participated in the all-European conference, the NATO countries did not adopt the socialist states' proposals to prohibit propaganda on militarism, to end the practice of "psychological warfare," to increase the responsibility of news organs and journalists for the objectivity of the news and to extend cooperation among news agencies. Behind all this lies their desire to keep their hands free for further propaganda falsifications, sabotage and subversive ideological activity.

Of course, it is a very difficult task to elaborate accords on the principles of international information activity that would be acceptable to countries with different social systems, would meet the conditions of detente and would consider the legitimate interests of the developing world. It is a question of the profound ideological interests of opposing social systems and classes.

Nonetheless, it is essential to resolve this task as soon as possible. Just as political detente cannot develop eternally in parallel with the arms race, so mutual understanding and trust among people cannot grow amidst continuing subversive activities and "psychological warfare" by a considerable section of Western mass news media. The desire of the developing states for full independence and for final liberation from the vestiges of colonialism will not succeed unless the imperialist practice of propaganda diktat is ended. Only joint actions by the socialist and developing countries and by all democratic forces will help to purge this sphere of cold war inertia and of interference in the internal affairs of other states and to place the mass news media at the service of the cause of detente and mutual understanding.

IMF GOLD AUCTIONS 'REAFFIRM WEST'S HELPLESSNESS'

LD0821483Y Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 8, TASS--TASS economic commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The International Monetary Fund has held another auction in Washington.

Sold at the auction were 470,000 ounce troy of gold (the ounce troy equals 31.1 grms) by an average price of 212.5 dollars per ounce. The sale-out was a kind of a jubilee one, the 25th since the International Monetary Fund, in June 1976, began its gold auctions. Therefore, it is now possible to sum up some results and to trace the tendencies that appeared in holding the auctions.

It is, for instance, obvious that gold auctions of the International Monetary Fund are a grandiose swindle of developing countries. The sale-out in earlier time was officially motivated by the ground that the money from the sale of gold will be used for granting "cheap" credits to "the poorest countries of the world" to help them pay their foreign trade debts. But as time passed, it became clear that the mountain br ght forth a mouse. The total earnings from 25 auctions of the International Monetary Fund amounted to only 1,760 million dollars. As compared with external debts of Third World countries, which every year increase approximately by 30,000 million dollars and which now reach a total of 170,000-180,000 million dollars, this is a meagre sum, really a drop in the ocean.

If the sponsors of the auctions expected to lessen the acute discontent of developing countries with the Western countries' predatory foreign trade policy, which is the cause of the huge debts, in actual fact they attained the opposite results.

It now becomes obvious that the main aim of the sale-outs was not at all to give assistance to developing countries. Gold auctions fit well into the policy of the so-called "demonetization" of gold, carried out by the United States, which plays the first fiddle in the International Monetary Fund, the policy aimed at undermining the positions of gold as the international unit of payment and at strengthening the positions of the American dollar as the main reserve currency of the capitalist world.

Beating down the price of gold, the United States thereby expected to substantiate the dollar's claim to the role of the dominant international unit of payment. But the initiators of the auctions were not a success in this either. During the auctions the average price of gold in the free world market did not go down, but even went up by 50 percent. The auctions themselves vividly demonstrated that Western capital investors prefer gold as the main currency reserve, but not depreciating dollars.

Golden auctions also had the task of taking out of circulation a certain part of "wandering" dollars and to thereby lessen the inflationary pressure upon the dollar. With this aim, as is known, the American Treasury also sells out gold out of U.S. reserves, parallel with gold auctions of the International Monetary Fund. But these efforts can also be considered futile. A sharp drop in the dollar value rate is continuing, and this even more aggravates the monetary-financial crisis of the capitalist world.

The deplorable results of gold auctions of the International Monetary Fund reaffirm that capitalist countries are deprived of the freedom of manoeuvre in the choice of means in overcoming monetary-financial disorders, that they in actual fact are powerless in the struggle against these disorders.

BREZHNEV TELLS KENNEDY OF IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVED TIES

LD120130Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] When the Soviet Union head of state, Leonid Brezhnev, received Senator Edward Kennedy in the Kremlin on Saturday, he again stressed this country's desire to promote relations with the United States. Commentary is by Vladislov Kozyakov.

Leonid Brezhnev reiterated the Soviet Union's consistent policy of advancing constructive and steady relations with the United States. However, he also took a principled view of the present unsatisfactory state of bilateral relations. He made it clear that they should be built on strict equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in each other's affairs.

It is absolutely clear that Leonid Brezhnev could not have made a more timely remark, since the present difficulties in United States-Soviet relations stem from the influential groups in Washington to wring unilateral advantages, exert pressure and even interfere in strictly internal affairs of the Soviet Union. [sentence as heard] There are many examples illustrating this point, not least the desire of the White House to use trade deals as a means of pressure on Soviet policy. Obviously, United States-Soviet relations can in no way benefit from such an attitude, on the contrary it is quite harmful. It has already resulted in a slowing down of bilateral cooperation and even its reversal, in contrast with 1972 and 1974 when there was definite progress.

The record of international cooperation demonstrates clearly the equality, mutual respect and due regard for each other's interests, all these are most important preconditions. These principles have formed the basis of nearly every agreement ever reached by the Soviet Union and the United States. In other words, if a country has a genuine desire to seek understanding with another country it will not make any moves which mean discrimination or interference in internal affairs.

The Soviet Union sees good relations with the United States as a matter of great importance, something Leonid Brezhnev stressed again when he received Edward Kennedy. This country is doing all it can to maintain and expand these relations. Indeed, Soviet policy toward the United States is totally devoid of anything that could be interpreted as pressure--a desire to infringe on the national interest, discriminate against or interfere in the internal affairs of the United States. The USSR wants improved relations with the United States on the basis of equality and mutual respect, because it is deeply committed to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence with countries having a different social system and because it takes a responsible attitude toward the need to promote general peace.

Leonid Brezhnev told Senator Kennedy that a leveling out of bilateral relations and continued efforts to improve them would serve the aspirations of the peoples of both countries and reinforce the process of international relaxation and general peace. In this connection, Leonid Brezhnev made special reference to the need for both countries to unite their efforts to achieve practical results at talks aiming to stop the arms race, most notably the need to sign a strategic arms limitation agreement at an early date.

Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Senator Kennedy is a new sign of the USSR's intention to pursue a policy of cooperation with the United States despite the complexities of the problems facing Soviet-American relations and the growing activity of opponents of international relaxation within the United States. Many noted political leaders in the United States maintain realistic attitudes against a background of intense political struggle between Washington supporters and opponents of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Senator Kennedy said in a statement released by the American Embassy in Moscow that he and Leonid Brezhnev had frank, friendly and broad-ranging discussions. Speaking on Soviet Television, the senator said he felt Soviet and American leaders could work together for peace and understanding despite differing social systems.

'LESS SUPPORT THAN ANTICIPATED' FOR PRC TIES WITH U.S.

LD120955Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 9 September TASS--The congress of the national "American-Chinese Friendship Association" has ended in San Francisco. The congress noted that the policy of J. Carter's administration of developing contacts with the PRC is encountering less support than anticipated among the population. The efforts to "normalize" relations with China have encountered a particularly insignificant response among workers and national minorities. Because of this, the association adopted as its immediate task the greatest possible dissemination of the PRC's foreign and domestic policy, including the anti-Soviet aspects of Peking's policy.

The association is mainly composed of conservatives.

CARTER EXTENDS TRADE RESTRICTIONS ON CUBA, DPRK, VIETNAM

LD091928Y Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 9, TASS--U.S. President James Carter announced a one-year extension of the law governing trade with such countries as Cuba, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam and others.

J. Carter said that the existing trade and financial limitations in the U.S. relations with these countries will remain in force until political changes occur in the relations of the United States and these countries.

A letter to Congress states that freezing of the Vietnamese and Cuban bank deposits in the United States and sequester on Czechoslovakia's bank deposits of the time of World War Two will remain in force until the U.S. material claims to these countries are settled.

The period covered by the above restrictions expires on September 14. The intention of President J. Carter to prolong the period is expounded in a memorandum which he forwarded to the U.S. secretary of state and the secretary of commerce as well as in a letter to the speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate's president.

PENTAGON INCREASES ARMS SHIPMENTS TO MIDEAST

LD090718Y Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 8, TASS--The Pentagon informed the U.S. Congress on Thursday about the planned arms supplies to Saudi Arabia worth 767 million dollars and designed for military construction and equipping the Saudi Army and Navy. This Pentagon's decision is evidence of the fact that the United States continues lavishly supplying with arms its allies in the Middle East.

Much was said by Washington officials about the desireability of limiting arms supplies, particularly to areas where the situation is tense, among which is undoubtedly the Middle East region. But as a matter of fact, using the talk on a "cut" in the arms supplies as a cover, the United States is stepping them up.

Israel is known to receive the lion's share of these supplies. Only within the framework of U.S. military aid to other countries in the fiscal year of 1979, Tel Aviv is to receive from Washington one billion dollars worth of military aid. Military equipment worth a total of seven billion dollars has been received by Israel from overseas during the last six years.

In conformity with the recommendations of U.S. President J. Carter, the Senate has recently passed a decision on the package sale of modern warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The largest batch has been earmarked for Tel Aviv--75 F-16 aircraft and 15 F-15 planes, in addition to the 25 planes of this type sold earlier.

Saudi Arabia is to receive 60 F-15 planes and Egypt 50 F-5 fighter planes.

The United States has increased its military aid to Cairo since the Egyptian leadership agreed to separate talk with Israel.

An agreement has been also signed by the USA with Sudan, in keeping with which it is to receive new batches of modern weapons.

Thus, the huge Middle East area is turning into an arsenal of U.S. weapons, which further adds fuel to the explosive as it is situation in that region.

FUND FURTHERS U.S. 'ECONOMIC ONSLAUGHT' IN AFRICA, ASIA

LD081020Y Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 8, TASS--A special international technological cooperation fund is being established in the USA by the decision of the Washington administration. Officially its function is to coordinate aid to needy countries. But in the opinion of a majority of observers, the establishment of such an institution testifies to the U.S. administration's intensions to step up its economic onslaught on the positions of a number of developing countries in Asia and Africa.

The American authorities, the Washington POST says, consider it one of the most important economic goals to penetrate deeper into the markets of foreign states, especially those of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. By investing capital in foreign states, the giant industrial monopolies want not only to secure maximum profits but also to influence their policies. The so-called "aid" to the developing countries is becoming an instrument of pressure and economic blackmail to which the American authorities resort every time they want to strengthen their positions in this or other regions of the world. The establishment of the so-called international technological cooperation fund shows once more that unconcealed economic plunder and arbitrariness toward the young freedom-loving states has become, in fact, an official policy of the U.S. administration.

SENATE DISCUSSING 'COMPROMISE VARIANT' OF ENERGY PROGRAM

LD112156Y Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Washington, September 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: Among very acute differences around the government's economic policy, the U.S. Senate has started consideration of a compromise variant of the White House's so-called energy programme, which envisages a number of measures aimed at resolving the acute energy problem and lessening the U.S. dependence on imported oil.

The programme was submitted for review by Congress yet in April 1977. The U.S. President then insisted on the earliest approval of the proposed package of measures to resolve the fuel crisis. The government asserted that the programme would help boost oil output in the United States, decrease the share of imported liquid fuel (it now constitutes half of the total U.S.-consumed oil) and improve the foreign trade balance and thereby promote stability of the American dollar at international money markets. The bill, however, has got stuck for long in the Congress.

The main "stumbling block" was its provision, which envisages the lifting of control over prices of oil and natural gas, which will be extracted at newly-discovered deposits in the United States. This measure found full support from oil monopolies and oil-producing states, since it promises them additional multibillion profits. But it led to resolute opposition from the bosses of those industries which consume oil. It was also opposed by organizations of American consumers, who declared that the lifting of control over prices would largely speed inflation in the country and increase Americans' expenditures on fuel additionally by 20,000 million dollars by 1985.

Many-month long considerations in Congress led to a "compromise"--the lifting of control over prices of oil and gas was being removed to 1985, while oil companies as "compensation" were allowed to constantly increase "controlled" prices of these types of fuel.

"The compromise," however, has not eliminated very serious contradictions between powerful groupings of "big business" in the United States. According to the AP agency, the bill is supported by 34 senators out of 100, 38 are against and 28 are not yet certain in their stand. The U.S. Government, though displeased with the changes, backs the bill, since it is being increasingly criticized by its trade partners for the failure to take measures to overcome the energy crisis.

FULBRIGHT URGES CONCLUSION OF SALT AGREEMENT

LD0832130Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, 8 September, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Relaxation of tension in relations with the USSR and joint, effective measures to reduce the danger of nuclear catastrophe enjoy wide support among Americans, who understand that only this path guarantees peace and security. This was stated to a TASS correspondent by eminent representatives of U.S. political and public circles.

Like many of my fellow citizens, I want with all my heart a rapid and successful conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms, said William Fulbright, well-known U.S. public figure and politician, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The conclusion of a new agreement is undoubtedly in accord with the best interests and hopes of the USSR, the United States and the whole world. Detente is the only sensible policy in today's world, and SALT is its foundation.

William Fulbright expressed regret over certain actions of the present U.S. administration, which, according to him, are extremely "provocative." A number of steps taken by the White House cause concern, for they could have a negative effect on mutually advantageous and fruitful cooperation and on curbing the nuclear arms race. Renunciation of this policy is fraught with the danger of annihilating civilization and would mean the senseless expenditure of vast resources, which are so necessary for the solution of the most urgent problems.

CHINA

YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

LD091302Y Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Peking, September 9, TASS--A Yugoslav military delegation headed by Colonel-General Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived here at the invitation of China's Ministry of Defence. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1359 GMT on 10 September adds that Hua Kuo-feng received the Yugoslav military delegation. The report goes on to note that "at a reception, which NCNA reports was held in a 'cordial and friendly atmosphere,' Hua Kuo-feng noted the 'successful development of relations between the parties, countries and armies of China and Yugoslavia.'"]

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS WITH JAPANESE REPORTERS

LD071514Y Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 7, TASS--The KYODO news agency has circulated a report on a meeting by Teng Hsiao-ping, with Japanese correspondents. Speaking of the Japanese-Chinese treaty, he stressed that by concluding this treaty Japan and China have cemented their relations politically. This treaty, Teng Hsiao-ping asserted, will have great implications for "peace and security" in Asia and the Pacific, and will be of no small global importance. Inasmuch as the treaty text includes a clause "against hegemony" Japan and China will have more points of contact than before.

Teng Hsiao-ping gave to understand that China does not seek military cooperation with Japan, saying that Japan should solve independently its defence problems. As to nuclear arms, Japan should not have such weapons. He said China wants Japan to be under the protection of the U.S. nuclear forces.

Concerning the Taiwan problem, Teng Hsiao-ping said that in looking for a way to solve it China will undoubtedly take into consideration the present situation in Taiwan and choose "a suitable formula." China's three main conditions for a settlement of the Taiwan problem--denunciation of the American-Taiwan mutual defence treaty, withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan, and rupture of diplomatic relations between Washington and Taipeh--remain unchanged.

NOVOYYE VREMYA ON WESTERN INTEREST IN PRC-JAPAN TREATY

LD232044Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 23, TASS--The Peking leadership is demonstrating its readiness to take part in any imperialist ventures, says the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA]. The Western press regards precisely from this angle the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. The hostile actions of Peking against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, its support of the Kampuchean leadership's provocative course are being regarded with unconcealed satisfaction in Washington and other NATO capitals.

Peking's new partners are striving to hitch it to their system of military alignments. For Washington and NATO, the weekly notes, China's value lies not so much in her natural resources, which are yet to be developed, and the more so not in deliveries to the rulers of some young states of Chinese arms, which are rather obsolete even according to admissions of Peking itself. The main thing here is not even political and propaganda support, since China's prestige has declined noticeably in Afro-Asian countries.

The main value of China as a potential participant of the new system of pro-imperialist alliances, as seen by its masterminds, lies in the country's human resources, or, using the military lexicon, in its "manpower". "The very possibility of Chinese landing parties appearing in 'hot points' of the Afro-Asian world, and may be even of permanent Chinese garrisons stationed there, alarms the peace loving people," the NEW TIMES continues. "Under consideration so far are practical steps to knock together a modernized system of military-political alliance with China's practical participation. This is actually the old American plan of a 'transoceanic superbloc'. Peking is ready to back such alliances even in regions that are distant from China. It is precisely in this light, specifically, that the West has evaluated the article, published late this July by the JEN MIN JIH PAO, which flirts with Saudi Arabia...the 'mini-blocs', simply blocs and 'superblocs', knocked together by enemies of freedom and independence of the peoples, are fraught with the most acute contradiction. This is because all their members wish to benefit by them, preferring the others to do the dirty work. It is not difficult to foresee also an open clash of their expansionist interests. All this, of course, undermines the efficiency of the created system, but in no way lessens the danger with which it is fraught for the cause of peace and national independence."

TASS COMMENTATORS ON PEKING'S THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA

Kharkhov Commentary

LD082156Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1601 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes: Peking has long regarded South-east Asia as "a sphere of special Chinese interests," or to put it bluntly, as a sphere of its domination. Mao Tse-tung's calls "to be sure to secure" this strategically and economically important region form the basis of the great-power hegemonistic course of the current Chinese leadership. The intolerable political, economic and military pressure of Peking on Socialist Vietnam in fact marks a new stage of China's expansionist policy in Southeast Asia. The myth about alleged persecution of Hoa people by Vietnamese authorities is needed by the Peking leaders to divert attention from its hegemonistic aims on the vast Asian continent.

Acting out the role of the "protector" of the Chinese population living in Southeast Asia, Peking in effect is taking its "fifth column" from among them, which is ever more frequently used to undermine the security and public order in these countries. The Chinese leadership is replying to the legitimate striving of these states to safeguard their national interests by intensifying intervention into their internal affairs, by exerting economic pressure, by provoking border incidents and by other subversive actions.

As we know, more than 20 million Overseas Chinese--Huachiao, as they are called in China--live in Southeast Asia. They include a small but very influential group who are rightly called the comprador bourgeoisie. Peking is well aware of the role of these Overseas Chinese in the economic and financial structure of the region. Obsessed by ideas of great-Han nationalism, the Chinese leaders are using the Huachiao to strengthen their political influence in neighboring countries. Peking is instilling an idea of superiority over other ethnic groups in their Huachiao supporters and is intensively implanting among them the ideas of "China-centrism." The whipping up of these nationalist passions is being used by Peking as one of its main channels for realizing its hegemonistic schemes. The serious threat that this Maoist policy constitutes for all of Southeast Asia, which possesses extensive Chinese communities, is obvious.

The examples of Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines and certain other countries testify to the cunning role assigned by Peking to its agents from among the emigres. In Burma, some of the people of Chinese nationality residing in the border regions support the "pro-Maoist" insurgents that are backed by Peking and that oppose the legal Burmese Government. In Indonesia, according to local press reports an underground subversive organization of Chinese agents who had infiltrated the country with false documents was recently uncovered. It was operating with generous support from local "large-scale Chinese clans." It has been noted that Maoist groups in the Philippines have been striving to coordinate their anti-government actions with rebel forces.

Peking sees another source of supplementing its "fifth column" in various kinds of extremist, collaborationist and separatist elements, which it supports in every way for the purpose of destabilizing the political situation.

Present-day Kampuchea is a vivid example of the dire consequences produced when national interests are subordinated to Peking's hegemonistic goals. Striving to impose its great-power course on Southeast Asia, Peking is preparing these people for a fate no less tragic than that of the people of Kampuchea.

Timoshin Commentary

LD1121177 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Valentin Timoshin, TASS political observer, writes:

Not a day passes without the news agencies reporting new Maoist provocations against Vietnam, perpetrated with the aid of the Huachiao--citizens of Chinese nationality living in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV]. These Huachiao, egged on by Peking, organize disturbances on the Vietnam-China border, or, echoing the lying Peking propaganda, they slander Vietnam's state bodies and policy. All these clearly provocative acts are carried out to the accompaniment of the Peking-launched malicious anti-Vietnam propaganda row, the initiators of which try to assert that they are concerned with nothing other than "defending the rights" of the Chinese emigres, rights which are allegedly being "infringed" by SRV authorities. This is one link in the hegemonistic line of pressure, threats and blackmail Peking is pursuing against revolutionary Socialist Vietnam.

And the SRV is by no means the only state in Southeast Asia where the Peking leadership, in pursuit of its hegemonistic, expansionist aims, is using the Overseas Chinese to implement its aggressive plans. In Thailand, for example, antigovernment groups that are urged on by the Maoists and composed overwhelmingly of Overseas Chinese are stepping up their subversive activity. In Malaysia and Indonesia, the Chinese communities supply the bulk of the "recruits" for the "insurrectional movements," which are carrying out subversive work against the governments of these countries. In the regions of Burma that border on the PRC, Peking, with the aid of the Huachiao, systematically organizes provocative sorites by antistate groups equipped with Chinese arms, and so on and so forth.

According to available figures, there are over 20 million Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. A considerable number of them are employed in industry and commerce. Among the Huachiao, many have their own capital and live by exploiting the labor of others; these include traders, financiers and speculators. Suffice it to say that the aggregate capital of the Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia exceeds $15 billion. And it is among the well-to-do section of Huachiao that the Maoists are particularly active.

It is also characteristic that Peking is trying to give a "foundation in principle" [printsipialnaya osnova] to the recruitment of secret agents for itself. Having inherited the medieval feudal Chinese idea that "China is everywhere the Chinese are," the Peking leaders have announced that they are "pursuing a policy of providing protection for compatriots abroad."

In reality, this "protection" boils down to the fact that, by stirring up great-Han nationalism and chauvinism among the Huachiao, Peking is drawing the Chinese emigres, primarily the well-to-do among them, into the service of its hegemonistic, [illegible]-power policy. A few years ago, the PRC foreign minister said: "...with rifles in their hands the Huachiao will take part in the armed revolutionary struggle in the places where they are living, and we have nothing to fear in what people may say about it." Today this Maoist program is being quickly implemented.

In Southeast Asia there is practically not a single country where prominent politicians, public opinion and the press do not express serious concern and alarm over Peking's gamble with the Huachiao as their own subversive secret agents and over the subversive activity of the Huachiao themselves. Peking's policy toward the Overseas Chinese is a "threat to all countries where they live," the Indonesian MERDEKA warns. This warning is well-founded: Still alive in the memory of the Indonesian people--and not just these people--is the tragedy of 1965, when a putsch provoked by Huachiao extremist circles led to the death of over 500,000 Indonesian patriots. And what is taking place in other countries in Southeast Asia? Everywhere that disorders break out, that antigovernment plots are organized, that subversive separatist groups begin to function, and that provocations aimed at destabilizing the situation are carried out--the traces from these subversive acts lead to the Chinese communities, where the Peking-controlled Maoist secret agents are nesting.

Chinese communities abroad are the principal but not the only source for the Maoists' "fifth column." A number of Peking agencies in Southeast Asia are also systematically supplemented by using various separatist elements, professional provocateurs, paid spies and saboteurs. The Maoists do not shrink from using any kind of declassed elements or simply criminals, who are ready to do any "dirty work" for money. In the majority of Southeast Asian countries, these social outcasts are usually closely connected with the prosperous Huachiao, receive their missions from them and live off their tips.

What activities are these Maoist agencies involved in? For example, the Philippine newspaper BULLETIN TODAY recently reported the discovery of an antigovernment sabotage and subversion center. The weapons, military equipment and Maoist literature confiscated from the hiding-places of this center on Mindanao Island are irrefutable proof of the fact that it was indeed Peking that was behind the antigovernment group, acting as its "fifth column" in the Philippines, the newspaper writes.

The facts show that Peking is giving its "fifth column" ever greater importance among the "means of influence" that the Maoists are using to exert ever increasing pressure--both direct and indirect--to intimidate neighboring states and subjugate them to their dictates. The activization of this "fifth column" in Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia is a serious threat to the stability and peace of the area. This activity provokes the legitimate anxiety of not only Asian but other countries.

PRC COURTING MALTA AS MEDITERRANEAN ALTERNATIVE TO ALBANIA

LD111257Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by I. Nadezhdin: "Reserve Option"]

[Text] It was 6 years ago, immediately after former U.S. President R. Nixon's trip to the PRC, that Maltese Prime Minister D. Mintoff visited Peking. As a result of his visit, China and Malta established diplomatic relations. At that time, it was hard to trace any connection between these visits. At first glance, the exchange of ambassadors between Peking and Valletta could have been assessed simply as one step in the so-called diplomatic offensive that the Chinese leadership launched at the beginning of the seventies. Nevertheless, there was and remains a connection. The events of recent years, and particularly recent weeks, confirm this.

As a result of Nixon's visit, the first crack appeared in China's relations with its sole ally in Europe--Albania. Later, on 29 July 1978, a letter from the Albanian leaders to the PRC leaders admitted that as a result "China has joined the game of reshuffling alliances and imperialist rivalry to redivide the world, a game through which it hopes to secure its share." Evidently Peking even then did not exclude the possibility of a break with Tirana, and set about searching for a reserve option to preserve its presence in a very important strategic region--the Mediterranean.

The further development of events shed light on the aims of Peking diplomacy with respect to Malta. As Chinese-Albanian relations deteriorated, Peking made considerable efforts to develop contacts between the PRC and Malta. Considering the economic difficulties of that island state, China gave it a loan of 17 million pounds sterling and constructed several industrial enterprises that, incidentally, subsequently proved unprofitable. The Chinese are now taking part in the construction of a large dry dock. But what can the Chinese leadership demand in exchange?

Alberto Borg Olivier (de Pyuzhe), one of the leaders of the opposition Maltese Nationalist Party, has stated: "...We have never liked the idea that the Chinese presence could be transformed from a technical and commercial presence into a political and military one." Despite such feelings, Edward Fenech Adami, leader of Malta's Nationalist opposition, was recently invited to Peking. To what end? Western commentators believe it was to pressure the government. After all, while Adami was being received in the Chinese capital, Keng Piao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, was in Malta having talks with Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. In the opinion of observers they discussed plans for a projected visit to the island by...Hua Kuo-feng. As the Italian weekly PANORAMA noted, this decision was taken immediately after Peking's official announcement on the definitive break with Tirana.

So far it is hard to judge how the Peking-Valletta dialog will end. But it is not out of the question that Peking will persist in its attempts to play out its "reserve option" with Malta.

HUNGARY LOYAL TO USSR, HITS ANTI-SOVIETISM

LD0816l7Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[Article by T. Palos, deputy chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Section: "Invisible Front"]

[Text] The ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism is assuming new forms under the conditions of international detente.

It is known that bourgeois ideologues try to disguise their true subversive intentions. They do not now agitate for the violent overthrow of the socialist system. The capitalist ideologues are now doing everything to appear to uninitiated eyes not as the enemy but merely as the "opposition" to the new system, "criticizing" its "shortcomings." Therefore, even the tone of current anticommunist propaganda is determined by the desire to create a semblance of such "loyalty."

But in fact all these changes mean that undisguised aggressive anticommunism has been replaced by propaganda which supposedly campaigns "only" for the "correction" and "improvement" of socialism. Speaking "on questions of Marxism," it frequently uses even Marxist terminology. Here, as a rule, so-called "new" and simply different "models of socialism" are advertised in every possible way. Absolutizing the national and historical specifics of socialist transformations in various countries, our ideological opponents attempt to depict the common natural laws of the building of the new society as a "compulsory model" imposed from outside which runs counter to national interests. In particular, today's anticommunist propaganda proclaims the existence of a so-called "Hungarian model" of socialism, and to "confirm" this it fundamentally distorts and falsifies our policy.

The chief aim of this propaganda, as well as of the Western policy nourishing it, is to gamble on "eroding" the socialist community, undermining cooperation among its member countries and thereby weakening their role in the world arena.

But anti-Sovietism is probably the main direction in bourgeois antisocialist propaganda. This is not a temporary circumstantial phenomenon in the West but the constant thrust of bourgeois ideology. In our time nationalism and chauvinism, above all, are the nutrient source of anti-Sovietism. Constant changes are taking place in the methods of propagating anti-Sovietism and in the forms in which it manifests itself. Until the mid-sixties it was characterized by flagrant, undisguised attacks on the USSR. Now it operates more subtly and flexibly. This is accounted for, above all, by the failure of cold war tactics and by the fact that the public no longer believes the gross lies about the Soviet Union. They now gamble on more refined anti-Soviet manipulations.

The majority of recent changes in anti-Soviet propaganda boil down to the fact that it is now contained not so much in actual aritcles about the Soviet Union and its internal situation or foreign policy as in the way in which bourgeois propaganda uses the means available to it to try to influence the development of other countries' relations with the Soviet Union. What is striking, above all, is the starting point: In advance, a priori, bourgeois propaganda casts doubt on the fact that relations and friendship with the USSR are of particularly great political significance.

Here the supporters of this sort of anti-Sovietism fail to understand at least two fundamental circumstances, which individually and together make it clear who considers himself a friend of the USSR and why.

The first of these is history, the facts of which are implacable. These facts include, above all, the fact that the Soviet Union has gone farther than anyone along the path of social development, the path of building a new social system. It is this that attracts to it all supporters of the world's social transformation. It attracts the peoples which are already building socialism, for they see the USSR as the most influential political, economic, moral and military force helping them to attain their common goal--the building of the new society. Progressive forces in capitalist countries understand that the Soviet Union, consistently supporting all progressive and truly democratic aspirations, is the hope and mainstay of the peoples in the struggle against imperialism. The peace champions movement respects the USSR, for its domestic and foreign policy, as well as its military might, serves the defense of peace and the peoples' security, that is, mankind's defense. It is not simple sympathy, not only feelings but also facts, reason and sense that make millions of people come out in support of the Soviet Union.

The second factor is the unity of the peoples' interests and destinies. When a communist comes out in support of a socialist country, he demonstrates loyalty not only to that country, but thereby also to his own convictions and ideas. He to whom imperialism and reaction are hostile and who sees the USSR as a reliable support in his struggle helps to realize his own aims and interests by advocating friendship with the Soviet Union.

Two conclusions follow from this. First, friendship with the Soviet Union is a natural position for everyone who has devoted himself to the cause of progress and peace. Second, proclaiming one's adherence to this cause is incompatible with simultaneously opposing the Soviet Union, the consistent representative and selfless fighter for the cause of peace and progress. The tremendous political significance of one's attitude toward the USSR lies in precisely this.

Another now-dominant feature of anti-Soviet propaganda is the fact that it attempts to show that readiness to act in opposition to the USSR and the CPSU are the criterion for the "real autonomy" and "independence" of a particular party, country or political grouping. According to its "logic," a country or party which opposes Moscow is "sovereign" and "independent," while one which expresses solidarity with Moscow is not. Lying behind this is the secret hope that a particular communist party or, perhaps, socialist country, seeking "independence" and "autonomy" for who or out of circumstantial considerations, will isolate itself from the revolutionary vanguard and thereby weaken the international communist and workers movement.

Our ideological enemies are continuing such perfidious attempts to incline even Hungary toward severing its alliance with the USSR, although life has proved their senselessness and hopelessness.

From the fact that the class enemy's chief blow is directed against the USSR our fraternal countries, the communist and workers parties and all progressive forces draw the logical and only correct conclusion that it is essential to strengthen solidarity and cooperation consistantly with the Soviet people building communism and with the CPSU.

Tremendous harm is being done to the cause of communism by the policy of the CCP leaders, which is imbued with anti-Sovietism and has, incidentally, nationalist roots. It has become the predominant obsession of offical and unofficial statements and actions by the Chinese leaders.

As experience testifies, it must not be forgotten for one minute that nationalism is tenacious and does not disappear automatically with the emergence and development of the world socialist system. It still exists for a relatively long time even in the very countries which have embarked on the path of socialist development, for socialism is a young social organism in which the new and the old struggle with each other. The Maoists example is instructive, for it shows that anti-Sovietism can become state policy where nationalist views are propagated and disseminated among the party and state leadership and where it is not only not opposed in a principled and bold manner but, on the contrary, efforts are made to kindle and justify it.

Modern ideologues of international imperialism, such, in particular, as Z. Brzezinski, try with the help of the concentrated activities of means of misinformation to divert hundreds of millions of people throughout the world from the struggle for their vital interests and to make them abandon their revolutionary aims. As recent exposures of the ties between U.S. intelligence and mass news media have shown, billions of dollars are spent in the United States on subordinating the bourgeois propaganda apparatus to the aims of anti-communism, anti-Sovietism and "psychological warfare." Workers in the press, radio, television and publishing are bought and bribed wholesale and retail, and those who disagree are dealt with.

Real socialism, with its incontestable state-political, economic, social, moral and world political activity, is our strongest argument in the international ideological struggle. The more developed socialism, the stronger this argument. This means that we can influence the world, above all, through the successes of building and the achievements of our peoples' consistent struggle for peace.

LAZAR GREETS KOSYGIN WHILE OVERFLYING USSR

LD071503Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Overflying the Soviet Union's territory en route to Mongolia, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent a telegram from onboard his aircraft to A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, conveying cordial greetings to the Soviet people.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER DZUR TO VISIT USSR

LD111722Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak defense minister, General Martin Dzur, is to make an official visit of friendship to this country in the second half of this month. He was invited by his Soviet opposite number, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

BRIEFS

USSR-BULGARIA FERRY SERVICES--A coordinating council has been set up for directors of the international USSR-Bulgaria ferry services, which will be put into effect later this year. The first session of the council was completed on 5 September in Ilichevsk Port. Lukjanchenko, chief of the Black Sea Steamship Line, was elected council chairman, and Yosif Smilov, director general of Bulgarian railroads, deputy chairman. The first session of the new international working body examined questions involving joint exploitation of the ferry and fulfillment of the transportation plans, discussed the volume and kinds of freight, as well as other organizational questions. The organizational session of the council was attended by Goldobenko, USSR deputy minister of maritime fleet; Yemets, USSR deputy minister of railroads; and Emil Zakhariev, Bulgarian minister of transport. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 5 Aug 78 AU]

USSR-FRG TRADE COMMISSION SESSION GETS UNDERWAY

TASS Review Cooperation

LD091424Y Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9. TASS--The 8th session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technological cooperation is due to open in Moscow on Monday. It will consider the state and the prospects of the bilateral relations.

The visit of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the FRG in May marked an important state in the development of the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, representatives of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade told a TASS coorespondent. At present, the FRG is a major trade partner of the Soviet Union among Western countries.

In the past year, the mutual trade turnover amounted to some 3,000 million roubles. As compared to 1970, it has increased about five times. The mutual trade is becoming more and more balanced: Supplies from the Soviet Union are increasing and getting more diversified.

The past year has also seen, among others, increased Soviet exports to the FRG of machine tools and forging and pressing equipment, ballbearings, abrasives and other products. Apart from machines, equipment and pipes, the Soviet Union purchases from the FRG rolled ferrous metals, chemical products, fabrics, sewing products and footwear.

Of primary importance for a further successful cooperation between the two countries is the implementation of joint large-scale projects, and development of production cooperation. For instance, the Oskolskiy electrical metallurgy plant project and the Mogilev complex to produce chemical fibres are being successfully implemented.

Cooperation on a buy-back basis occupies an increasing share of the foreign economic ties between the USSR and the FRG. The area of its application will be extended to cover such sectors which turn our ready-made goods, including machinebuilding.

The agreement on deepening and developing the long-term cooperation between the two countries in the economic and industrial fields signed during Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG indicates new ways for mutually advantageous ties between the Soviet Union and the FRG in different sectors.

FRG Economics Minister Arrives

LD101328Y Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 10, TASS--Otto Lambsdorff, minister of economics of the FRG, arrived here today for a session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Kosygin Meets With Lambsdorff

LD111731Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin, received FRG Federal Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff in the Kremlin today. O. Lambsdorff is currently visiting the Soviet Union in connection with the holding of the eighth session of the Commission of the USSR and the FRG on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Basing themselves on the results of the meetings and talks in May between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and FRG leaders, Aleksey Kosygin and Otto Lambsdorff exchanged views on some issues pertaining to the development and perfection of cooperation between the two states. Both sides expressed the intention to step up efforts for a fullest and most effective implementation of the treaties and agreements reached between the USSR and the FRG.

In the course of the meeting were also touched upon questions of economic relations between the USSR and the FRG in the light of the general trends manifest in the economy of West European nations.

The meeting was held in a constructive, business-like atmosphere.

Tikhonov, Lambsdorff Comment

LD112200Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The eighth session of the USSR-FRG Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation opened in Moscow today. Opening the session, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet delegation, said:

[Tikhonov--begin recording] This session of the commission has the significance of coming soon after the visit of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG, and is taking place against the backdrop of the agreements and understandings reached during the summit level meetings.

You know that the work of our commission was given a lofty evaluation in the documents of these meetings, and it has been given yet greater tasks. We see the basic task of our commission in defining these tasks, agreeing on what, when and how we shall act (?together) in a single positive direction, and how to give reality and material content to the new economic agreement. [end recording]

Comrade Tikhonov went on to stress that the Soviet side regards economic and scientific-technical cooperation as an important and direct element in the consolidation of relations between the USSR and the FRG. He also noted that in the first 7 months of this year, trade between our countries increased by 13 percent compared to the same period last year.

Speaking in reply, Otto Lambsdorff, FRG economics minister and head of the FRG delegation, said:

[Lambsdorff--begin recording in German with superimposed translation] We completely support your evaluation of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, the agreement concluded there and the tasks facing our commission. The documents signed in Bonn are an important step in the field of political and economic relations between our countries. The new agreements on economic cooperation intended for a period of 25 years will give us the direction for long term, peaceful cooperation between the USSR and the FRG for the good of our peoples.

We regard our commission as an instrument of intensifying bilateral relations. The results of the past years have for the most part been positive. We see the necessity for increasing the total volume of trade turnover. At the present time intensive talks are progressing on a number of economic projects. As for long term problems and contracts, we are interested in continuing a path which we began with the long-term gas pipe line business to the advantage of both sides. [end recording]

FRG GENERAL REFUTES 'SOVIET THREAT' DOCTRINE

LD1113417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Polyanov report: "Dangerous Myths: The Weekly VORWAERTS Exposes the Maneuvers of the U.S. 'Hawks'"]

[Text] Bonn--Who in Western Europe does not know of U.S. General Haig, commander in chief of NATO? Not a week passes without his appearing on television screens or in the newspapers with his latest gloomy prediction; the Soviets, he says, are preparing to "swallow up the West." The general recently went even further: In the journal NATO-BRIEF he published a long article in which he tried to "theoretically justify" some doctrine of the "new Soviet threat" which, in contrast to the "old" threat, is characterized by "the unceasing buildup of Soviet military might and unbridled determination." The article is full of venomous criticism of those Western politicians who "cannot see the Soviet military threat" and extol the wisdom of certain U.S. senators and Pentagon officials who, it says, "have raised the alarm in time."

The attacks against detente are played as though by notes: The NATO "upper strata," the U.S. senators and the Pentagon act in unison.

What is this about? What can explain the emergence on the Atlantic market of the legends of the renovated "Soviet threat" doctrine that they are trying to imbue with a virtually scientific sort of nature?

However strange it may seem, the answer to this question is provided by Bundeswehr General Christian Krause in an article published in the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS. His conclusion is highly notable: "Only after the policy of detente had demonstrated its successes did certain (Western) politicians, with vigorous aid from the military, invent the threat (from the Soviet Union) in the conventional armaments sphere. Their aim is to prevent the renunciation of strategic weapons as the price of detente."

Many observers in Bonn regard C. Krause's statement as an answer to NATO Commander in Chief Haig and U.S. Senator Nunn who, back in fall 1976, on the eve of the presidential election, made a tour of Western Europe and subsequently published a panic-stricken report on the "Soviet threat" and the "flabbiness" of the NATO countries. Haig and Nunn acted as the main witness at the NATO "summit" meetings--in London in 1977 and in Washington in 1978--and warned, with their hands on their bibles, against the "perfidy of the Russians." A whole host of specialists in psychological warfare was put into action--specialists trying to justify the United States' record militarist budget for the current year and the policy of extorting ever new military expenditure from Washington's partners.

As General C. Krause now confirms, the doctrine of the "new Soviet threat" which to the Pentagon's way of thinking represents the "main proof" of the need to build up NATO armaments dissolves into dust at very first contact with the facts. This doctrine, the author writes, "is unconvincing in its very foundation." To begin with no one in Western Europe takes the talk about the so-called "Soviet threat" seriously. "Europe," the Bundeswehr general writes, "has more serious concerns than defense against a (mythical) surprise attack from the Russians." The compilers of NATO doctrine are reluctant to see that "since 1949 the Soviet Union has consistently been seeking ways of reinforcing the status quo in Europe." It is seeking to enshrine this status quo in international treaties. "Nor should we forget," C. Krause writes, "that it was precisely the Soviets who insisted on including in the Eastern treaties the principle of renunciation of the use of force."

The author of the article in VORWAERTS particularly highlights the historic significance of the visit paid to the FRG in May this year by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This trip to Bonn, C. Krause notes, "reaffirmed the Soviet trend toward the consolidation of peace." The author sees a manifestation of the same positive trend in the position Warsaw pact countries at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

C. Krause makes it clearly understood in his article that the ballyhoo around the nonexistent "new Soviet threat" has political aims which run counter to the interests of detente.

At the end of his article Gen C. Krause concludes that the authors of the doctrine are perfectly aware of its weaknesses. Why in that case are they continuing to disseminate it? Because, the author replies, this fall the Americans are faced with congressional elections; and on the eve of this event the enemies of detente want to strike against it.

One more element remains. "Is it necessary," the author of the VORWAERTS article asks, "for the FRG to let itself be dragged into this business?"

The question is symptomatic. It confirms that even among the military in the West, even on the Rhine, an anguished reassessment of values is underway. This, of course, is far from signifying that sanity is prevailing in NATO. Alas, the tone there continues to be set by the "hawks." But the appearance of the article from which we have quoted is in itself notable.

DEMICHEV HOLDS MEETING WITH FRG AMBASSADOR

LD081755Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Cultural relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG were discussed during a talk between Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, and FRG Ambassador to the Soviet Union Wieck.

On instruction from the FRG Government the ambassador handed over a gift of the complete works of L.N. Tolstoy in German, published in connection with the writer's 150th birth anniversary by the (Winkler) Publishing House.

CANADA TRYING TO REDUCE ECONOMIC 'DEPENDENCE' ON U.S.

LD111145Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Mkrtchyan commentary: "Resistance to U.S. Pressure"]

[Text] The efforts being undertaken by the U.S. state-monopoly leadership aimed at emerging from the protracted economic crisis by passing on a considerable portion of its burden to other countries, are being felt by virtually all the states of the Western world. Canada is no exception. In its attempts to somehow reduce its balance of payments deficit, Washington is seeking, for example, to obtain special preferential payments to U.S. companies which have enterprises on Canadian territory. And it was no accident that just recently the Ford Motor Company demanded $75 million "compensation" for expanding its motor plant in Ontario Province. This move by the U.S. corporation provoked deep indignation among the Canadian public, which described it as "extortion and blackmail." Canada, which is itself experiencing serious economic difficulties connected with rising inflation, the existence of a million-strong army of unemployed people, and the fall in the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar, is refusing to be led by its "omnipotent" southern neighbor and is seeking to limit the penetration of U.S. capital into the country.

The trend toward Canadian independence [samostoyatelnost] which has been manifested in recent years in making itself felt at the U.S.-Canadian talks which are presently taking place concerning sea borders and fishing zones, the transportation of oil and gas from Alaska and northern regions of Canada to the United States, and other questions.

Ottawa is also seeking to decrease the dependence of the Canadian economy on the United States and to expand trade with other countries and regions of the world. This is encountering resistance from Washington, which has already attempted to hamper the process of the expansion of Canada's business links with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. However, the Canadian authorities did not go along with the United States when the latter tried to prevent Canadian trade with Cuba.

Broad sections of the Canadian public are also uneasily following the ever-growing activity in the United States of political forces which oppose detente and disarmament. The recent statement by Prime Minister P. Trudeau in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, in which he reaffirmed his adherence to the policy of detente and pointed to the Canadian Government's readiness to "do everything through its policy to prevent the outbreak of a new cold war," was evidently a reflection of these sentiments. P. Trudeau let it be clearly understood that he believes in the Soviet Union's serious and businesslike approach to problems of disarmament. The Canadian prime minister stressed that all countries will gain from a reduction in arms expenditure, which is at the present time a heavy burden on their economies.

W. EUROPE PRACTISES RACISM AGAINST FOREIGN WORKERS

LD090750Y Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 9 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 9, TASS--The "economic miracle", now nostalgically recalled by "little Europe" in the conditions of a protracted crisis, was largely due to the work of foreigners, Yuriy Yasnev, PRAVDA's Brussels correspondent writes in the newspaper PRAVDA today.

He says in an article about foreign workers in Western Europe that in all about 30-40 million people were involved in the immigrant labour turnover over the last 15-20 years. There are no and cannot be any exact figures on this movement of labour, wrote the Paris magazine Paris MATCH, "because immigration terms are often so obscure a thing and hiring terms are often so dishonest that the real number of immigrants is now known." According to the Belgian newspaper PEOPLE the Common Market countries now have over 6 million foreign workers, not counting their families.

At present, the correspondent says, Common Market institutions and governments of Common Market countries are racking their brains as to how to reduce the number of foreigners who are no longer needed in the conditions of an industrial slump, how to send them off as soon as possible.

The season of persecution of foreign workers is now at its height, the correspondent writes. "France for the French Only," "Britain for Whites Only," "Get Immigrants Out of Belgium," "Let the Blacks Clear Out of the FRG"--are some of the racist slogans which may be often seen on house walls in the countries of "little Europe". Hysterical calls for banning immigration also come from such politicians as Mrs. Thatcher, the leader of the British conservatives, and neo-Nazis of all hues and shades. Their actions to instigate racial hatred provoked more than once bloody clashes in a number of countries and these clashes would be much more fierce and of a larger scope if the progressive forces--the communist parties and trade unions--did not come out in defence of immigrants. "So the Europe of trusts and monopolies is practising apartheid in the international rear for action against apartheid. Present-day 'capitalism with a human face', which waves on any occasion the banner for struggle for human rights in other countries, is anxious to get rid of millions of hired slaves it no longer needs".

IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FROM DPRK

LD112040Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Iraqi Vice President Taha Ma'ruf arrived in Moscow today on his way back from Pyongyang. He was met at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Khalilov; by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin and other officials, Iraqi Ambassador Murtaza Sa'id 'Abd al-Baqi was also present.

SOVIET MEDIA CONTINUE ASSESSMENT OF CAMP DAVID TALKS

Press Reaction Cited

LD111802Y Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--The separate talks at Camp David between Egypt and Israel with the active participation of the U.S. President have been continuing for almost a week. At the same time, pressure on Egypt is being increased. The newspaper Washington POST notes that the performance staged by J. Carter is entering its decisive phase.

In his first statement after the start of the talks, the Israeli prime minister stressed that in his view all was going "very well". According to a correspondent of the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, plans are being drawn up in particular as regards the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The American newspaper NEWSDAY writes that Israel as before does not intend to give up the occupation of indigenous Arab territories and is opposing a just settlement of the problem of the Arab people of Palestine. The newspaper notes that the Egyptian president has already made weighty concessions to Israel. Tel Aviv, the NEWSDAY notes, is confident that Begin is in a better position than As-Sadat: He is holding talks from positions of strength, while As-Sadat--from positions of weakness.

Meanwhile, the Egyptian president, as is noted, does not intend to recognize the obvious failure of his notorious "peace initiative", which caused a deep split in the Arab world and weakened the possibilities of the Arabs in the struggle against the Israeli aggression. His secretary, writes THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, has declared that As-Sadat no longer considers the Camp David meet to be the "last chance", as he said before the start of the talks. According to the press secretary, the Egyptian leader will carry on his "strategy" whatever the results of the talks.

It is apt to recall in this connection that As-Sadat more than once loudly proclaimed that he would give up further talks, if Israel persisted in its expansionist demands. But he immediately forgot all these "threats", as soon as he came under pressure from the United States.

The well-informed Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF weekly reports that if a "declaration of principles" is drawn up at Camp David another U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli meet will be held in Cairo before the end of September.

Washington's and Tel Aviv's attempts at establishing in the Middle East "peace American style" and the capitulatory line of the Egyptian president meet with resolute condemnation in the Arab countries.

Syrian President H. al-Asad said in an interview with the West German DER SPIEGEL magazine that any "peace" concluded by As-Sadat and Begin will be beneficial to Israel, but not to the Arabs. He stressed that the Arab states will not allow any "compromises" on the question of withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories.

The veil of secrecy around the Camp David talks, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN writes, was created with the definite aim. The participants in the meeting are afraid to announce the failure of U.S. policy of the Middle East settlement and disclose to peoples of the world the preparation of a new imperialist plot.

'Contradictions' Over Key Issues

LD111718Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The tripartite talks continue at Camp David. The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, told newsmen that all the participants experienced contradictions over key issues. Official summit information so far ends there, and the public is unaware of the talks' nature. However, the questions discussed at Camp David are too serious to be overlooked by world press.

The Washington POST notes that official sources do not even speak of what forms the stumbling block at the talks. At any rate, says the paper, as far as President Anwar as-Sadat is concerned he is close to the critical moment when he will have either to negotiate compromises or to admit the failure of the talks.

REUTER quotes one Egyptian source as saying that the Egyptian delegation maintained that it would be better to reach no agreement at all rather than to reach a bad agreement.

Official United States sources give no indication that such key issues as the Israeli withdrawal or the Palestinian question are being discussed at Camp David. The press believes that this reflects Begin's intention to continue his Middle East policy aimed at preserving Israeli occupation of Arab lands.

Tel Aviv is not likely to discuss compromises with Egypt. The Egyptian AKHBAR AL-YAWM admits that the American idea of the Camp David summit implies to involve Jordan in these talks, which could follow from bringing closer the positions of Israel and Egypt.

Newspapers also report the Pentagon's involvement in the talks, which makes the vague American military intentions in the Middle East much clearer--in the complicated situation, huge oil investments there have to be safeguarded in a more effective way.

A representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Abu Hassan, has criticized the Camp David talks. He said President as-Sadat will gain nothing there in exchange for his policy that betrayed the interests of Arab countries.

Syrian President al-Asad said in an interview to DER SPIEGEL that the key issues will not be solved at Camp David. He said it's impossible to discuss the Palestinian question when the most interested party is not even taking part in the talks. He said that even if As-Sadat and Begin conclude the [illegible] agreement under Carter's mediation it would consist of simply a statement of intentions not binding on the participants.

As-Sadat said that the situation in the Middle East could be made even more complicated if the United States backed such an agreement. President al-Asad's statement reflects the dissatisfaction on behalf of the Arab countries over the summit talks at Camp David. He said that Anwar as-Sadat and Menahem Begin would be unable to reach any agreement acceptable to other Arab governments. He also called Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and the creation of a Palestinian state the basic conditions for a durable overall peace settlement in the region.

Moscow Arabic Comment

LD1117457 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The Sixth Day of the Camp David Separate Talks"]

[Excerpts] For the sixth consecutive day, unilateral negotiations continue at Camp David between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin under the sponsorship of President Carter. Although the essence of what is being discussed remains shrouded in secrecy, a number of issues have already begun to give rise to widespread and very alarming comments in the Arab and world press. One of these issues is the inclusion of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown in the talks. Despite all the efforts by Washington officials to divert attention from U.S. military schemes in the Middle East, this confirms that not only do such schemes exist, but that special importance is attached to them as well. Reports leaking to the Western and Israeli press indicate that the issue is U.S. troops in the region, and even the establishment of a military pact under the U.S. aegis.

At the same time, many observers stress that, in light of these long-term schemes and plans aimed at reviving U.S. military and political influence in the Middle East, discussion of essential aspects of a Middle East settlement has become secondary, and does not go beyond artificial optimism, which is immediately followed--and we say it on this occasion--by profound pessimism. For instance, no sooner had the Western press carried a report about an allegedly flexible position adopted by Begin on the issue of Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank than they began immediately denying such a claim. This is what White House spokesman Jody Powell himself does; he has gone so far as to describe reports alleging that Begin had promised not to set up new Israeli settlements as political exploitation.

It is easy to imagine the place given to incalculably more important matters and issues, such as the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the guaranteeing of the rights of the Palestinians, when simply raising the tangible issue of ending the establishment of Israeli settlements is regarded as political exploitation at Camp David. It is not surprising that the Israeli prime minister, who sticks to his expansionist policies, agrees to stay on at Camp David indefinitely, and declares, according to the Cairo newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH, that he feels as if he is in heaven when he is at the President's retreat.

Lebanese CP Official's Remarks

LD1121082Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 11, TASS--The talks at Camp David are pursuing the aim of taking As-Sa'at's so-called "peace initiative" out of the blind alley and making him accept the Israeli conditions for a separate "settlement".

The USA and Israel then intend to make efforts for drawing Jordan in the process of "settlement", said Georges ash-Shawi, deputy general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party [words indistinct] in an interview with the newspaper AN-NIDA. It is necessary, he said, to give a rebuff to As-Sadat's capitulatory policy and the conspiracy of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction against the Arab people.

G. ash-Shawi pointed to the dangers stemming from the consequences of the Camp David talks to Lebanon. Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo as well as the Lebanese conservative forces, he said, continue hatching plans for a further aggravation of tensions in the country. He addressed the Lebanese authorities with a call for placing on the inter-Arab peace keeping force in Lebanon the task of ensuring security all over Lebanon's territory and saving the country from bloodshed, destruction and a fresh Israeli aggression, a call for frustrating the designs of the plotters.

The deputy general secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party CC went to say that the policy of the Chinese leadership directed at a rapprochement with U.S. imperialism is fraught with a threat to the world communist and working class movement, to the national liberation movement all over the world, to peoples of a[illegible] countries, including the Arab peoples. It is the duty of every Arab patriot, he said, to resolutely expose Peking's antipopular course.

G. ash-Shawi called for strengthening the unity of the international working class movement, of the national liberation movements with the states of the socialist community, for joint struggle for peace and freedom.

CONSERVATIVE, PEACE-KEEPING FORCES CLASH IN LEBANON

LD111558Y Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, September 11, TASS--Armed clashes between formations of conservative forces and the inter-Arab peace-keeping force are continuing for the third day in the Lebanese capital. Heavy arms, tanks and rockets are being used. The intensity of the fighting soared last night. Clashes took place virtually in all parts of Beirut. Fires started in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, al-Ashrafiyah, Badar and Tahvit areas. The few remaining residents of these areas are seeking refuge in bomb shelters. They have no food, water and medical aid.

The situation remains tense also in the south of the country where conservative detachments from the so-called "Army for the Defence of Southern Lebanon" are not ceasing their shelling of the eastern Al-'Urqub area and An-Nabatiyah.

The United Nations interim force to this day cannot enter those areas where conservative armed formations are stationed. All their attempts to place under their control Marj'uyun and Bint Jabayl encounter the armed resistance of the Phalangists who are supported by the Israeli military.

Israeli Air Force planes are constantly in the air over Lebanon, making reconnaissance flights over Beirut, the Beka' Valley and the central parts of the country. Increased activity of Israeli troops and intensive movements of troops in areas bordering on Lebanon are reported by witnesses.

Noting the further growth of tension in the country, local observers stress that the conservatives want a further escalation of armed clashes with the inter-Arab peace keeping force in order to plunge the country into a civil war and draw the national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance movement into the bloody events.

SITUATION IN IRANIAN CITIES 'NOT YET DEFUSED'

LD1116447 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 11, TASS--The martial law that has been introduced for a period of six months in Tehran and eleven other major cities of the country has not yet defused the situation. The streets and squares of the Iranian capital are still being patrolled by the police, gendarmerie and armed forces. Important crossroads are guarded by tanks and armoured personnel carriers. Spotter helicopters are in the air. The American Embassy in Tehran is heavily guarded.

Despite the ban on demonstrations and meetings a big demonstration was again held yesterday in the town of Kum. The demonstrators shouted antigovernment slogans. As reported by Tehran Radio, troops opened fire at the demonstrators and there were casualties.

Not only the religious opposition but also representatives of most diverse political trends and groupings are taking part in the antigovernment actions that have now spread to the entire country. They demand the granting of democratic freedoms, observance of the constitution and release of political prisoners.

Paris, September 11, TASS--A correspondent of the French newspaper LE FIGARO writes with reference to reports from Tehran hospitals that in Tehran alone 1,450 people were killed in the course of the latest events (according to official figures 95 people died when a demonstration was dispersed in Tehran last Friday). The shah, the paper points out, is evidently fully resolved to deal a strong blow with the purpose of liquidating popular resistance and saving the ruling dynasty. But, LE FIGARO stresses, he has encountered a similar resolve on the part of the opposition.

The newspaper LE MATIN quotes a Paris representative of the Iranian committee in defense of freedoms and human rights that 3,798 persons have been killed in Iran.

Washington, September 11, TASS--The development of events in Iran is being closely followed by political circles in the American capital. Although the White House has voiced regret at the loss of human life in Iran, the pet theme of "protection of human rights" is absent in the American administration's reaction. On the contrary, in a telephone conversation with the shah, President Carter of the United States confirmed the "close and friendly" nature of relations between the United States and Iran and stressed the big importance of "preserving Iran's alliance with the West."

Paris, September 11, TASS--A statement by the Central Committee of the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh Party) has been published here. It says that the introduction of martial law in Tehran and other towns of the country "shows the true countenance" of the Iranian authorities and their so-called "policy of reconciliation" with the opposition. The present regime, the statement says, cannot solve the country's social problems that lie at the base of the present political crisis.

The Iranian people, the statement points out, will continue its just struggle despite repressions. It will struggle for the attainment of its national and democratic aims.

The Central Committee of Iran's People's Party has called on the world public "to come out in support of the Iranian people's just cause."

GREECE WOULD BENEFIT FROM CLOSER TIES WITH USSR

LD111039Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondents A. Grigoryants and B. Lipovoy dispatch: "View From the Acropolis"]

[Excerpts] Athens--"We are experiencing definite economic difficulties," we were told by Mr Mitsotakis, minister of coordination and planning and one of the leading figures in the Greek Government. "Our exports are mainly agricultural products--olive oil, tobacco, citrus fruit. The problem is the development of heavy industry, and in resolving it we are counting on the Soviet Union's assistance."

The theme of Soviet-Greek relations was the leading one in all our talks. The director of a major liberal newspaper told us: As a child I heard from my grandfather the legend of how long ago heroes came from the north and helped our people to rid themselves of the foreign yoke. These heroes were Russians.

Historical traditions are a solid foundation for Soviet-Greek relations. But there are also very weighty present-day considerations. Mr Kapsis, chief editor of the newspaper TA NEPA, assessed the situation as follows: Greece is living through one of the most crucial movements in its history. Its relations with the United States and NATO have become complicated and its relations with Turkey are strained. The Cyprus problem has not been resolved. The question of how to settle the Aegean problem is acute. Difficulties persist in the economy. We want to join the Common Market, but there is no confidence that this will be beneficial. Our economy is weaker than the economies of the other countries of the "Nine." But we are counting on eliminating our backwardness.

There are indeed many problems. Some people in Greece are counting on resolving them within the framework and with the assistance of Western alliances, although hopes are dwindling that loyalty to Atlanticism will be rewarded. The threats of overt U.S. interference in Greece's internal affairs have shown that the NATO ruling clique does not intend to stand on ceremony regarding small countries in emergencies and that these countries' one-sided Atlantic orientation intensified their dependence on the leading NATO powers and restricts their potential for standing up for themselves and protecting their sovereignty against flagrant encroachments from outside.

It is no accident that people in Athens are speaking and writing increasingly about the need for a "multiplane" foreign policy course. It is wrong to believe, we were told by one of the leading figures of the Foreign Ministry, that Greece is oriented only on the West. We are in favor of the development of relations with all countries. The government is conducting a quest and elaborating a course which also bears in mind the Soviet Union. And, our interlocutor continued, we are glad that matters have progressed. An exchange of visits at various levels took place recently. The results of these visits are positive. They have been approved among all strata of the population. We have reached a stage previously unknown to Soviet-Greek relations. Specific plans are now being elaborated for the development of relations in all spheres. Political consultations will take place on various aspects of the implementation of the Final Act of the all-European conference. This document, we have frequently stated accords with Greece's national interests and the interests of European security.

There is no doubt that opportunities exist for the further development of Soviet-Greek relations. It is appropriate to note that other Western countries have already embarked on the development of such relations with the USSR, and they have not been wrong.

They have gained. Who is preventing Greece from attaining at least the level of relations with the USSR achieved by the other Western countries? Of course, the opponents of cooperation have not disappeared in Greece. We are reminded of this by the bomb explosion in the capital's "Rex" movie theater during the showing of a Soviet movie, artificially holding up political contacts and cultural exchanges by certain circles, and the anti-Soviet campaigns and outbursts of intimidation with the false "threat from the north." All this is so. But it is also undoubted that the development of Soviet-Greek relations, as many figures in the country note, is becoming a national necessity for Greece. And both the broad masses of the population and political circles now understand this.

Positive advances have recently taken place on this path. Mr (Mazarakis), leader of the Foreign Ministry First Political Directorate, said in a talk with us: Our relations were frozen for 7 years. But both sides have displayed good will. A number of agreements have been signed--on shipping, trade, scientific and technical cooperation and so on. New documents are being prepared. This is the small amount we have had time to do. Nonetheless we have attained a sufficiently high level of relations. Contacts are expanding and a number of exchanges have taken place, including the exchange of parliamentarians. Methodical work is underway on the development of Soviet-Greek relations, mutual understanding is deepening, and friendship between our peoples is strengthening. Matters are advancing toward the improvement of our relations, which accords with both peoples' profound aspirations. We want to have a definite system of relations with the Soviet Union--neighborly, friendly relations based on trust. This would accord with Greece's national interests.

"I believe," Minister Mitsotakis told us, "that Soviet-Greek relations could become even closer. Our people have always been friends of Russia and the Soviet people. Our government has taken steps to improve relations with the Soviet Union, particularly in the economic sphere. For instance we have begun useful talks on questions of industrial cooperation--we have discussed the possibility of constructing an aluminum plant and so forth. Greece is developing its economy. We are interested in cooperating with the Soviet Union and in acquiring its advanced technology, and we believe that this will also benefit the Soviet Union. Of course, there are differences in our systems, but it is possible to cooperate on the basis of mutual respect for our political systems. We have certain commitments, as allies, to the West, but they cannot prevent us from living in neighborliness with the socialist countries and naturally with the Soviet Union--one of the great powers. Greece is a small country but by ancient tradition it is profoundly peace-loving. Detente, peace and friendship--that is the natural aspiration of its people."

...On the day of our departure we climbed the Acropolis in Athens. It rises proudly over the Greek capital, embodying the genius of the people, asserting the eternity of beauty and confirming the continuity of time. Broad prospects are opened up from its summit.

U.S., SOVIET STANDS ON CYPRUS ISSUE COMPARED

LD1117107 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, September 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladislav Chertenkov reports:

U.S. envoy Nimetz was staying for a few days in Cyprus. He was sent there to give "good services" toward achieving the Cyprus settlement.

The very news about Nimetz' mission raised a number of perplexed questions and causes quite justified concern in Cyprus. The "fact-finding mission" by Clark Clifford, President Carter's special envoy, is still well remembered here. The United States "good services" then amounted to overt pressure on the Cyprus Government. And now another U.S. "initiative" which, according to Washington's statement, is allegedly, in the framework of the United Nations.

The Cyprus people ask with reason how can the United States, which is directly involved in the Cyprus tragedy, as this was noted in the country's official circles, abandon its former policy in the Cyprus issue that is linked closely with NATO's military-political aims in the Eastern Mediterranean and how is it possible to promote the United Nations efforts in achieving settlement in the island if the United States position during the discussion of the Cyprus problem in the United Nations ran counter to the interests of Cyprus.

The doubts of progressive and democratic forces of the country about sincerity of the United States intentions were not dispelled after Nimetz's mission was over, the more so since its results are kept secret. The main conclusion that was drawn by the democratic press is that the United States present efforts in the Cyprus issue have nothing in common with United Nations resolutions on Cyrpus and the expectations of the Cyprus people.

It is noted here that the United States is interested in the Cyprus problem in so much as this concerns the interests of NATO and strategic aims of the U.S. policy in the Mediterranean. The Cyprus Government, the broad sections of the population of the island declare resolutely against any attempts to replace the role of the United Nations in the Cyprus settlement by backstage activity of NATO.

In the struggle against foreign interference in the republic's internal affairs, the Cyprus people rely on a broad international support, first of all from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The consistent and principled nature of the Soviet Union's position in the Cyprus settlement was pointed out many times by the Government of the Republic of Cyprus. "The Soviet support for the just struggle of the Cyprus people makes it possible to give resistance to new imperialist plans directed against Cyprus," the newspaper KHARAYYI wrote.

The Soviet Union's firm and unchanged policy in the Cyprus issue was confirmed once more during the visit of the foreign minister of Greece in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's approach to solution of the long drawn out crisis causes profound satisfaction in Cyprus. The press stresses in this connection that the Soviet Union, as before, is prepared to promote achievement of a just and durable settlement of the Cyprus problem and declares for preservation of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Cyprus state.

KUZNETSOV DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

Speaks at Dinner

LD1118041Y Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 11, TASS--(TASS special correspondent). "When international imperialism unleashed against Ethiopia a coordinated offensive, taking advantage of support from internal reaction, the ruling circles of Somalia, obsessed with expansionist designs and from reactionary Arab regime," [as received] the Ethiopian people was not alone in its struggle. On its side were all progressive forces of the world, said Secretary General of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia Fikre-Selassie Wogderess at a dinner in honour of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet currently on an official visit here.

Revolutionary Ethiopia resolutely condemned the conspiracy of imperialism and racialism directed at splitting Africa's progressive forces and suppressing the liberation struggle in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, which is now approaching victory. The revolutionary Ethiopia is welcoming the aid given by the Soviet Union, Cuba and other countries of the socialist community to the oppressed peoples of Africa in their righteous struggle for liberation from imperialism and colonialism. The progressive forces of the world must as never before strengthen their unity and solidarity in order to frustrate the conspiracy of imperialism and the racialist regions of Smith and Vorster, he went on to say. In the Middle East, Ethiopia supports this struggle for freedom by progressive Arab countries, the just struggle of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The head of the Soviet delegation Vasiliy Kuznetsov noted the profound mutual understanding and friendship uniting the Soviet people and Ethiopia, their unity in the struggle for peace, detente, full elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, freedom and equality of all peoples. "The imperialists and their accomplices have now stepped up their interference in the affairs of the African peoples," he stressed.

"In order to try to preserve their interests in the continent, the Western powers are now passing over to collective aggressive military-political actions knocking together the so-called 'inter-African forces,' whose main aim is to 'kill Africans with the hands of Africans.' In an attempt to disunite the African countries, to set them one against the other, some Western countries are making efforts to create military-political blocs, in particular in the Red Sea area. Inventions about some Soviet threat, that the socialist countries are allegedly 'destabilizing' the situation in Africa were used with fresh vigour by imperialist circles in order to try to camouflage their actions."

"The Soviet Union," the head of the Soviet delegation stressed, "resolutely declared that the African countries be masters of their destiny, themselves decide their natural resources and use them with their interests, decide the trend of their development themselves without interference from the outside. This is the way towards establishing genuine stability in Africa, towards developing relations of peace and goodneighbourliness between the African countries. The Soviet Union firmly advocates that the Africans decide all problems of inter-state relations solely by political methods at the negotiating table without the use of force."

"It is naturally from the same positions that the Soviet Union approaches the situation, which has taken shape in the area of the Horn of Africa," Vasiliy Kuznetsov said." We are convinced that the tensions existing here run counter to the interests of all peoples in that area. Both countries of the area of the Horn of Africa are faced with big social and economic problems, that can be successfully resolved only under the conditions of peace."

"Our sentiments both towards the Ethiopian and Somali people are those of friendship, and we are ready, as before, to contribute to the establishment between them of friendly goodneighbour relations precisely on this basis," he said.

Friendship Committee Meeting

LD120704Y Moscow TASS in English 0615 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 11, TASS--A special TASS correspondent report:

A Soviet party and state delegation, led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, now on an official visit here, today visited the House of Peace, Friendship and Solidarity. A meeting was held there with activists of the Ethiopian-Soviet Friendship and Solidarity Committee.

The chairman of the committee, Minister of Transport and Communications of Ethiopia Yusuf Ahmed has addressed the guests with warm words of greetings. Friendship between our peoples, he said, has a glorious history and stood the test in the days of hard trials. The Soviet Union has always been giving the Ethiopian people tangible assistance and support in its struggle in defence of freedom and independence.

The friendship between the two peoples, said Yusuf Ahmed, has started flourishing especially after the visit to the Soviet Union of Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam, his meetings and conversations with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders.

In conclusion of his speech, the minister expressed confidence that friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries would go on widening and gaining in strength.

In his reply speech Vasiliy Kuznetsov conveyed to the representatives of the Ethiopian public cordial congratulations and the best of wishes on the occasion of the significant date, the fourth anniversary of the revolution.

The Soviet people, said the head of the Soviet delegation, associate themselves with the people of Ethiopia in its striving to build a society on a socialist line and are ready to continue giving the Ethiopian people assistance and support in this noble deed. In recognition of great services in the development of friendship between the peoples of Ethiopia and the USSR, Vasiliy Kuznetsov handed over as a gift, to the committee a sculpture of the founder of the world's first socialist state, the great leader of the world proletariat V.I. Lenin.

The participants in the meeting were then shown a joint Soviet-Ethiopian documentary film "Ethiopia--Centuries and Years," featuring the heroic history of the Ethiopian people and the present-day revolutionary transformations on its ancient soil.

OPPOSITION TO NEW SOMALI-ETHIOPIAN CONFRONTATION VOICED

LD111816Y Moscow International Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Summary] "Here is a talk by Anatoliy Zhigunov on the fourth anniversary of Ethiopia's liberation."

The Revolutionary Council took steps to introduce agrarian reform, to nationalize major enterprises and to implement other social reforms. These moves caused reactionary forces to retaliate in many ways, including economic blockade.

"Bordering Somalia, that is still laying territorial claims to Ethiopia, continues its subversive actions against that country. In doing so, Somalia is encouraged by huge arms supplies from the NATO countries. Obviously, the idea of a new Somalia-Ethiopia confrontation is not foreign to the West and China in order to curb the development pursued by the Addis Ababa regime. The Soviet stand on this matter is widely known; it is part of the Soviet view on international relations that must be based on the principles of noninterference and territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders of other countries, the refusal to use or threaten to use force against other countries, and solving controversial problems in a peaceful way. These principles are (?included) in the declaration of principles of friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia that was signed last year. Considering all this, the Soviet Union voices its opposition to the idea of creating a new conflict situation in the Horn of Africa."

NETO THANKS SOCIALIST STATES FOR MILITARY, ECONOMIC AID

LD111854Y Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 11 Spe 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, September 11, TASS--The Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries have and are constantly giving us all-round friendly aid and support without any political and ideological conditions, it was stated here by the chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto.

The friendly military and economic aid that we receive from them is intended to guarantee Angola's security and territorial integrity, President Neto said.

The leader of the MPLA-Workers' Party and of the Angolan state reiterated the unconditional support given by the People's Republic of Angola to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Vajpayee Arrives

LD111926Y Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--India's Minister for External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee came to Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

[Moscow Domestic Service at 1600 GMT on 11 September reports Vajpayee's arrival in Moscow, adding: "At the airport he was met by Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials. Among those who met him was Gujpal, the Indian ambassador to the USSR."]

Gromyko, Vajpayee Hold Talks

LD121038Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Talks were held in Moscow today between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Vajpayee, India's minister of foreign affairs. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the two sides discussed questions pertaining to the further development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations in various fields, as well as a number of international issues of mutual interest.

Vajpayee also visited Lenin's Mausoleum, where he laid a wreath. He also placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Kremlin Wall.

BRIEFS

KABUL EXHIBITION--Kabul, September 6, TASS--The April revolution gave back to the Afghan people the huge wealth stolen from them by the Nadir Dynasty that ruled the country. A number of luxury items and some property of the dynasty are demonstrated at an exhibition which opened in Kabul. The exhibits, filling up 12 big rooms, are a vivid demonstration of the chasm which divided the rulers and the working people. Over six thousand Afghans, visiting the exhibition daily, received their first opportunity to see where the money earned by their hard labour went. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1821 GMT 6 Sep 78 LD]

AMBASSADOR TO SRI LANKA--Moscow, September 5, TASS--Aleksey Pasyutin has been appointed the ambassador of the USSR in the Republic of Sri Lanka and concurrently the ambassador in the Maldive Republic. Since 1975 Pasyutin was deputy chief of a department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. [Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 4 Sep 78 LD]

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON INCREASED AUSTRALIAN MILITARY SPENDING

LD041427Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 78 p 3 LD

[From the international military political review by V. Berezin and V. Vinogradov: "Canberra's Militarist Activity"]

[Text] A discussion of the country's federal budget for fiscal 1978-1979 is taking place in the Australian Parliament. It provides for a considerable increase in personal income tax, increased payments for medical services, and a number of other measures aimed at "belt-tightening" by the population. The government, writes the newspaper THE AGE, is trying to solve the country's economic problems by lowering the working people's standard of living. At the same time it is planned to increase military spending to 2.5 billion Australian dollars, which is almost 300 million Australian dollars more than in the present year.

The annual growth in military appropriations is the consequence of the course pursued by which the present Australian Government. It is aimed at increasing the country's military might so as to strengthen its influence in Southeast Asia. Hence the millions of dollars for acquiring modern arms abroad. It is scheduled to purchase destroyers, P-3C Orion antisubmarine aircraft and harpoon ship-mounted missiles in the United States, Leopard tanks in the FRG, submarines in Britain, and so forth.

It is also planned to acquire a large consignment of modern combat aircraft for modernizing the Australian Air Force. This program, which has been worked out for a number of years, will cost the country almost 1 billion Australian dollars. According to REUTER, a group of experts from the Australian Defense Ministry and Air Force recently made a long foreign tour, during which it familiarized itself with such aircraft as the U.S. F-15, F-16 and F-18, the Tornado (Britain-Italy-FRG), the Mirage-2000 (France) and the Viggen (Sweden). The experts must now submit their recommendations to the country's defense minister for the final selection of an aircraft.

The buildup of Australia's military strength is being accompanied a step up in its participation in ANZUS, which the United States and New Zealand belong to in addition to Australia. At the recent annual session of the bloc's council, held in Washington, a decision was adopted under U.S. pressure to extend ANZUS' sphere of activity to the Indian Ocean. Henceforth the bloc will regularly hold military maneuvers in this ocean. The first of these maneuvers, codenamed "Captive Lightning," has already taken place.

According to foreign press data, Australia--which has a considerable part of its coastline fringing on the Indian Ocean--will bear the main burden of implementing the decision taken in Washington. In this connection plans are being drawn up for modernizing old naval bases and building new ones in this region. Plans are also being drawn up for transferring additional naval forces here. Incidentally, the antisubmarine aircraft that Australia is preparing to purchase in the United States are intended precisely for patrolling vast areas of the Indian Ocean.

It is impossible not to note yet another dangerous aspect of Canberra's militarist activity: its mutual relations with the countries that belong to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which, as is known, was created exclusively for economic cooperation.

Australia is trying to impose military contacts on its members. For this purpose military emissaries from the fifth continent are visiting the ASEAN capitals and proposing the development of "mutual military cooperation." There is no doubt--and many commentators are noting this--that Australia's dangerous intrigues with respect to ASEAN depend directly on Washington's desire to transform this regional group into a military bloc that might replace the ill-famed SEATO.

Canberra's militarist activity is provoking valid alarm among the people of Southeast Asia and of Australia itself. As the Sydney MORNING HERALD stresses, M. Fraser's cabinet, by pursuing a policy aimed at strengthening the military alliance with the United States both within the context of ANZUS and also on a bilateral basis, is supporting the Pentagon's aggressive aspirations in the Pacific and Indian oceans. All this radically contradicts the process of detente.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES SUHARTO ON INDONESIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD012326Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Indonesian President Suharto a telegram in which he conveys his wishes for happiness and prosperity to the Indonesian people in connection with the 33d anniversary of Indonesia's independence.

In a reply telegram, President Suharto expressed sincere thanks for the congratulatory message.

INDONESIAN ENVOY EXPRESSES SATISFACTION WITH USSR TIES

LD071146Y Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Jakarta, September 7, TASS--Indonesia's ambassador to the USSR, Djajadingrat, has expressed satisfaction with the state of Indonesian-Soviet relations. He said so after meeting here with President Suharto.

There are vast opportunities for the further development of these relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference and mutual benefit. The ANTARA news agency says that the ambassador has arrived here for consultations with the foreign minister.

ARTICLES PRAISE SRV ON CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL HOLIDAY

PRAVDA on Economic, Social Gains

LD111325Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Skvortsov report: "Continuation of the Revolution"]

[Text] Hanoi--Today, 2 September, the working people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] celebrate their national holiday--the 33d anniversary of the formation of Southeast Asia's first worker-peasant state. It was the result of the August 1945 revolution accomplished by the heroic freedom-loving people under the leadership of their Communist Party.

This day arouses special feelings in the fraternal people and all their friends in the world. The bloody war of resistance against the French colonialists, the prolonged armed, political and diplomatic struggle to repulse the aggression of U.S. imperialism, the struggle to liberate the South and reunite the motherland impart, for every Vietnamese, especially profound meaning to Ho Chi Minh's inspired words: "There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom."

During the years of the people's power the country's economic potential has increased, and the moral-political unity of the people and their cohesion around the party have been strengthened. These factors and the fraternal, selfless aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and the world's progressive and peace-loving forces enabled heroic Vietnam to defend its freedom and independence in the fierce conflict with the forces of imperialist aggression and internal reaction.

After the victory which the Vietnamese people won in the spring of 1975, a period of profound restructuring of all spheres of life began in the south, primarily aimed at implementing fundamental transformations and consolidating socialist production relations. The fact that the working people of the south are being helped by their fellow countrymen from the north is a guarantee of these transformations. The objective trend toward the country's reunification based on socialism was manifested in this. And the SRV was proclaimed in the summer of 1976.

That year was filled with political events of special significance. In December the supreme forum of the Vietnamese communists took place--the Fourth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress. The report delivered by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, noted that the congress marked a new period--the transition to the building of socialism on the scale of the entire country. We are fully determined, he noted, "to restore our country and make it many times richer and more beautiful." The congress set the task of turning Vietnam into a modern industrial-agrarian state with a powerful defense capability and advanced culture and science holding a merited place in the world arena.

The tasks set by the party congress and the plans for the upsurge and development of the national economy outlined for 1976-1980 have become a nationwide program of creative activity. An enormous amount of work has been launched on the transfer of the national economy from small-scale to large-scale production and to the creation of the material and technical base of socialism in Vietnam. Energetic efforts and a long period of time will be required for this.

Vietnamese society has entered a period of dynamic and profound changes. Even in 1978 the number of industrial and handicraft production workers which, for historical reasons, still occupies an important place in the national economy, amounts to about 3 million.

The average annual industrial production growth rates for the SRV as a whole have reached about 12 percent. The targets are being overfulfilled for the coal extraction, the generation of electricity and the cement production and other output.

The machine builders and metallurgical workers and marching in the vanguard. The production of new types of articles has been assimilated, including complete equipment for small machine-building enterprises, hydraulic pumps, suction dredges, fishing vessels, transformers and electric motors.

Vietnam is expanding the production of its own small-capacity tractors, the smelting of pig iron and the production of a number of petrochemical industry products. In the past 3 years the construction of 102 industrial projects has been completed to a total cost of hundreds of millions of dongs. The "Unity" mainline railroad, along the north-south meridian joining the economic regions of the country, into a single complex, has been fully commissioned.

Certain difficulties have arisen in the restoration and consolidation of the SRV's national economy. The heavy and protracted cold spells of 1977 in the northern provinces, the drought affecting the entire republic and the typhoon in the fall which caused damage to the coastal regions of the north and center had an adverse effect on this sector's development. But even under the complex conditions definite results were successfully achieved. In the period which has elapsed since the liberation of the south, 450,000 hectares of land left derelict during the war were restored and 300,000 hectares of virgin land were developed. The favorable weather conditions of 1978 and the full and partial commissioning of enormous reservoirs retaining moisture even for a second harvest on the rice paddies helped to improve the situation in the country's agriculture.

A feature of Vietnam now is the temporary coexistence of different social systems. But it may quite confidently be stated today that even in the country's southern provinces all types of man's exploitation of man have already been liquidated. By the end of 1976 the nationalization of industrial, commercial and baking enterprises belonging to the comprador bourgeoisie and foreign capital had been completed. Capitalist commerce, which even at the start of this year accounted for 70 percent of retail trade turnover, has almost given way to state and cooperative commerce.

The agriculture of the south is undergoing a profound transformation. One-third of peasant farms have now been involved in various forms of collective labor. Agricultural production cooperatives have been created as experimental cooperatives in all provinces.

Present-day Vietnam is the first country in Southeast Asia to put an end to illiteracy. In 1959 illiteracy was liquidated in the north. In the spring of this year it was liquidated in the south. Science, culture and art are booming.

Recently the republic has become the subject of flagrant pressure from the Peking leadership, for whom an independent, united and socialist Vietnam is an obstacle on the path of the Maoists' hegemonist aspirations in Southeast Asia. The CPV Central Committee calls on the Vietnamese people to reinforce their motherland's economic potential and defense capability and to rebuff even more resolutely the encroachments on the SRV's sovereign rights.

The hegemonist pressure on independent socialist Vietnam aimed at turning it from its projected course in its future will lead to nothing. The SRV is enjoying growing authority in the international arena as a whole and in South and Southeast Asia in particular. Its role is well known in the struggle of the countries of this region for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence and the peoples' security in relations between states and for cooperation and mutual respect. Advancing confidently along the path of socialist building, Vietnam is expanding and intensifying its relations with the fraternal states. Its friendship with the Soviet Union is acquiring new forms and depth.

A logical continuation of the development of the SRV's increasingly close ties with the socialist community was its entry into CEMA. The cohesion and unity of the fraternal countries are an important factor in the consolidation of the international positions of Vietnam--the socialist outpost in Southeast Asia.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently reaffirmed the indestructible solidarity of our party, Soviet state and all Soviet people with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are firmly defending the inviolability of their territory, their independence, and their right to implement socialist building in their country without hindrances, threats and pressure from outside. 2 September has now become the day of international solidarity with Vietnam for all progressive and peace-loving peoples.

Wholeheartedly greeting the fraternal people in connection with their national holiday, Soviet people state their resolute support for Vietnam in its efforts aimed at building a new society, improving the people's living conditions, defending its sovereign rights and consolidating its international positions.

Kornilov Hits PRC's Backstabs

LD1114431Y Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[Article by observer Yuriy Kornilov: "Solidarity with Vietnam"]

[Text] Fraternal Vietnam has a big national festival on 2 September--the day of the proclamation of the republic. This day is being widely celebrated in our country and on all continents as the day of international solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who have now become the object of great-power, chauvinist claims by the Peking rulers.

For many years Socialist Vietnam waged a stubborn, selfless and, in the full sense of the word, heroic struggle for independence and freedom. The outcome of this selfless struggle is well known: the courage and steadfastness of the Vietnamese people, backed by the support from their true friends--the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries --and the solidarity of the progressive peace-loving forces, ultimately gained victory. The proclamation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) also marked the official reunification of the country, which had been divided into north and south for many years as a result of the intrigues of internaional imperialism and reaction.

But it was not an easy victory for the Vietnamese people; the aggressor dealt heavy and penetrating blows to the country's national economy. There began in Vietnam a massive operation to restore the war-stricken economy, to transform and develop the national economy. This is a complex and very difficult job, but today, as in the past, Vietnam is not alone: The fraternal socialist countries, who stood side by side with the people of this country in the grim years of military ordeals, are making an active international contribution to the Vietnamese working people's solution of key tasks relating to the resurrection of the economy and creation of the material and technical base of socialism. Socialist Vietnam's entry into CEMA was an important milestone in the further development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the socialist community countries and the SRV.

The successes of socialist building in the SRV and that country's independent domestic and foreign policy enrage Peking, which is openly counting on fueling international tension, using any means aimed at undermining the positions of the socialist community and the revolutionary and liberation forces of the present day. Gross economic pressure, acts of armed provocation and the vilest slander--everything is put into play by the Peking leadership to subordinate Vietnam to the Maoist diktat. [Paragraph continues]

Under fabricated pretexts Peking has halted economic aid to the SRV and broken off the economic cooperation agreement with that country. Peking is behind the Cambodian authorities, who are organizing armed aggression against Vietnam. Reports attest that Peking is building up its armed forces on the borders with the SRV and that Chinese ships and aircraft are constantly invading Vietnam's territorial waters and airspace. The Peking ruling clique, not ceasing its false accusations against Vietnam in connection with the issue of persons of Chinese nationality living in the SRV, has adopted an obstructionist position at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks in Hanoi and is seeking to use these talks to interfere in the SRV's internal affairs. Essentially Mao's successors are pursuing with respect to Vietnam a real imperialist policy--a policy of pressure, diktat and blackmail.

The treacherous stab in the back inflicted on socialist Vietnam is a perfectly logical manifestation of the Peking rulers, shameful, totally cynical hegemonist course, profoundly hostile to the interest of peace and socialism. Back in August 1965 at a session of the CCP Central Committee Politburo, Mao Tse-tung stated: "We absolutely must acquire Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore.... A region like Southeast Asia is very rich, there is a very large quantity of minerals there...." The present Peking ruling clique, following in the footsteps of the late "helmsman" and regarding Southeast Asia as the currently most accessible sphere for Chinese expansion, is not ashamed of the means it employs to really "acquire," to use Maoist jargon, this vast and rich region. Suffice it to recall that the "register" of Peking's territorial claims on neighboring states amounts to no more nor less than 10.5 million square kilometers.

And what perfidious methods do the Peking rulers not resort to in the attempt to realize their great-power designs! Now they put into play so-called "cartographical aggression," depicting, on geographical maps published in Peking, foreign territories as being Chinese. They resort to "archeological aggression," attempting with the aid of pseudoscientific "research" to prove that particular parts of the territory of other countries "historically" belong to China. Now--as is happening in Vietnam--they organize acts of flagrant provocation, using the so-called "Hoachiao"--Chinese living outside China--from whom the Maoists are strenuously knocking together their own "fifth column."

In the Philippines Peking is encouraging illegal groupings that, with the aid of terrorist acts, sabotage and subversion, are trying to fuel intertribal conflicts. In Burma the Maoists are provoking attacks by antigovernment forces equipped with Chinese weapons in the regions bordering on China. In Indonesia Peking's agents are conducting active espionage and inciting the separatist groupings to antigovernment actions. The methods are varied but the aim is the same: to use the entire complex of "means of influence," "the diplomacy of fear," in order, helped by increased pressure, both direct and indirect, to intimidate the countries of Southeast Asia and create in the region some sort of "sphere of obedience" and to enslave neighboring states and peoples.

The expansionist and hegemonist policy Peking pursues in Asia, which is manifested particularly graphically in attempts to put pressure on Vietnam, is "backed up" by unbridled and subtle political demagogy whose aim is to conceal and hide Peking's great-power designs and to make black appear white and vice versa.

For instance, recently the Peking rulers have been strenuously presenting themselves in the role of supposed "adherents" of the nonalinement movement and "defenders" of the nonalined states. But the question arises--at whom is this lie aimed? The whole world knows that it is precisely China which is setting one nonalined country--Cambodia --against another nonalined country--socialist Vietnam--and is conducting subversive activity against nonalined India and conducting a campaign of slander against Cuba the country where, in accordance with the decision of the Belgrade conference of nonalined countries, the next forum of the countries belonging to this movement is to take place. "Nonalinement" Peking-style is nonalinement with the idea of detente and the course toward the consolidating peace and cooperation among peoples.

As for Peking's attempts to intimidate Socialist Vietnam and subordinate it to its diktat, there can be no doubt that these attempts, which are being broken against the Vietnamese people's determination to defend their socialist gains, are doomed to failure. In dealing a fitting rebuff to the Peking hegemonists, Vietnam today, as yesterday, is relying on the support of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community and all peace-loving forces. Recently discussing the results of the friendly meetings the Crimea held in July and August between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of fraternal parties and states the CPSU Central Committee Politburo reaffirmed the indestructible solidarity of our party, the Soviet state and all Soviet people with the heroic Vietnamese people who are firmly defending the inviolability of their territory, their independence, and the right to carry out socialist building in their country without hindrance, threats or pressure from outside.

On the day of international solidarity with Vietnam, Soviet people assure the fraternal Vietnamese people of their resolute support for their efforts aimed at building the socialist society, improving the working peoples' living conditions, defending their inalienable sovereign rights, and consolidating the international positions of the SRV --the reliable outpost of socialism in Asia.

DOLGIKH, NURIYEV ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD120811Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 8 September, Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception to mark the national holiday--the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The reception was attended by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; K.A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

USSR DELEGATION HONORS SOVIET, DPRK, PRC WAR DEAD

LD120813Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 September TASS--The Soviet party and state delegation headed by N.M. Matchanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has come to participate in the festivities celebrating the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK, today laid wreaths at the monument to the Korean soldiers who died during the patriotic liberation war and at the "liberation" monument erected to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who fell in the fighting to liberate Korea from the Japanese aggressors. Wreaths were also laid at the monument to the Chinese people's volunteers who died during the Korean people's liberation war against the U.S. imperialists in 1950-1953.

ARTICLE NOTES SOCIALIST AID, HOPE FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

LD111555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Razuvayev report: "Years of Achievements"]

[Excerpts] Today the Korean working people and their friends throughout the world are celebrating a glorious date: On 9 September 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed, and on that day its red and blue banner rose over Pyongyang for the first time.

The creation in the north of the Korean Peninsula of the first workers' and peasants' state was the result of the Korean people's protracted struggle for their national and social liberation. The turning point in this struggle came in August 1945, when the Soviet Union drove the Japanese colonialists from Korean territory. The liberation of Korea opened broad prospects of economic and social progress.

The path trodden in the last 30 years has not been an easy one. It was necessary to overcome numerous difficulties that were the legacy of the colonial past. The young republic severly harmed by the agression unleashed by the Seoul leaders and the U.S. military clique. Thus the progress made under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP) is even more remarkable. Implementing a program of socialist transformations, our Korean friends have achieved noteworthy successes in building a new life.

The successes achieved by the working people of the DPRK are not only a visible proof of the advantages of the socialist ways of development. [paragraph continues]

Historical experience of the formation and development of socialist states irrefutably proves an obvious truth: The closer the friendship and cooperation among fraternal countries, the more successfully the building of socialism and communism takes place and the more lasting and powerful the entire world system of socialism becomes.

Take, for instance, the (Kim Chak) plant. Its shops have been destroyed twice--in 1945 by the Japanese, when they were fleeing from Korea under the blows of the Soviet Army, and by the Americans during the 1950-1953 war. Both times, Soviet workers and engineers worked with Chongjin metallurgists on the reconstruction. Now this plant, the republic's leader in ferrous metallurgy, is being modernized with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

Other socialist countries have also made their contribution to the development of the economy of People's Korea. Thus, Czechoslovakia helped in the development of machine-tool building, the GDR in chemicals and the construction industry, Hungary in instrument making and Poland in railroad transport. These examples indicate the great creative strength, mutual assistance and cooperation of the fraternal socialist states.

The land of People's Korea, which its friends call the land of morning freshness, is being transformed and improved. Under their party's leadership, the working people are constructing plants and power stations, installing irrigation systems, laying new railroads and erecting apartment blocks, institutes, schools, theaters and hospitals. But Koreans constantly remember the division of their motherland and believe in the possibility of its reunification. The DPRK is waging a persistent struggle for the speedy and complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and for the peaceful, democratic unification of the country.

True to their international duty, the Soviet people support this struggle. In marking the 30th anniversary of the DPRK today, they wish the Korean people the speedy re-unification of the motherland and new successes in socialist building and in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and security.

DPRK'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT BY USSR

LD111511Y Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 37 Signed to Press 4 Sep 78 p 21 LD

[V. Kondratyev article: "Socialist Building in the DPRK"]

[Text] The working people of the DPRK celebrate on 9 September their great national festival--the 30th anniversary of the formation of the worker-peasant state. The birth of the DPRK was the logical result of the selfless struggle of the Korean people against the Japanese colonialists, for their national liberation and for the independent development of the country. The concluding stage of that struggle was made possible by the Soviet Army's rout of the Japanese occupation forces in Korea in August 1945. The liberation of Korea by the Soviet Army opened up before the Korean people the path toward building a new and free life.

Over the years that have elapsed, the DPRK, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party [KWP], has achieved major successes in building socialism and strengthening its material-technical base and in enhancing the well-being of the people. The DPRK today is an industrial state with a developed socialist agriculture.

Achievements and Prospects

During the years of people's power, the electric power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal, mining, and chemical industries, machine building and metal working, and the production of construction materials have been greatly developed in the republic. Measures have been implemented in recent years for the accelerated development of the food and flavoring, fish, textile, footwear and other sectors of light industry. According to official DPRK data, as much industrial production is turned out in the republic in 5 days now as in the whole of 1944, when the highest level of industrial production was achieved in the entire period of Japanese colonial domination.

Agriculture has been developed considerably. Thanks to widespread irrigation construction, the improvement of the standard of equipment and chemicalization of agriculture, the rural workers have, in recent years, been gathering high and stable harvests of rice and corn. According to official DPRK data, grain production is now over four times greater than the 1946 level. Horticulture, vegetable growing and the rearing of silkworms are also developing in the DPRK. In recent years, efforts have been made to develop poultry raising on an industrial basis.

The material well-being and cultural standard of the country's working people are being enhanced. The KWP attaches special significance to the growth of the public consumption funds, which finance measures in education, public health, social welfare, culture and municipal amenities.

The building of socialism in the DPRK is being pursued under difficult conditions. In the first years following the liberation, the DPRK's working people had to overcome numerous difficulties caused by the extreme backwardness and abnormal one-sidedness of the economy inherited from the Japanese colonialists, and also caused by the consequences of the division of Korea and the termination, by the U.S. occupation authorities, of the traditional economic links between the north and the south. The republic's economy sustained tremendous damage during the bloody and devastating war of 1950-1953, unleashed by the anti-popular South Korean regime of Syngman Rhee and his patrons from across the ocean. Today the facts indicate that the United States does not intend to fulfill its promise to withdraw its ground forces from the south of the Korean Peninsula. The United States is planning to further strengthen the South Korean Armed Forces and to grant further military aid to South Korea, and it is increasing tension in this part of the world. The progressive world public supports the struggle of the Korean people for the independent peaceful unification of the homeland on a democratic basis. In the Soviet Union, the DPRK has a reliable friend that is giving it fundamental support on the question of reunification.

The working people of Socialist Korea are confidently traveling the path of building socialism and with each passing year are achieving increasingly major successes in the development of the economy.

The KWP has established great and complex tasks in the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the DPRK's national economy (1978-1984). During this period, it plans to raise considerably the overall technical standard of the national economy, to qualitatively strengthen the energy, fuel and raw-material reserves for industry, transportation and communications, and to achieve a further increase in light industry and agriculture. Judging from DPRK press reports, the Second 7-Year Plan is off to a good start. Competition is being mounted on an increasingly broad scale for the practical implementation of the tasks established by the KWP. A 100-day labor effort to mark the 30th anniversary of the DPRK is now drawing to a successful close.

Mutually Advantageous Cooperation

At all stages of the building of socialism and of the struggle for the restoration of Korea's national unity, the DPRK has enjoyed the internationalist support of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries.

An important role in the development of relations between the two countries has been played by the agreement on economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, signed in Moscow on 17 March 1949. Under that agreement, the contracting parties agreed to develop and strengthen trading links in every way, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, to grant each other most favored nation status in trade and shipping, to exchange experience in industrial and agricultural production, and to strengthen links in culture, science and art. The Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and the DPRK, signed on 6 July 1961, was a logical continuation and consolidation of the traditional relations between our peoples.

The intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical questions, which was instituted in October 1967, is performing useful work in the development of economic relations between the USSR and the DPRK. It draws up recommendations for the expansion and improvement of mutually advantageous cooperation, coordinates the activity of national economic organizations engaged in the implementation of this cooperation, and monitors the progress of the fulfillment of mutual commitments.

The economic links between the Soviet Union and the DPRK are being constantly improved. They are helping both countries to solve important national economic tasks more successfully. The Soviet Union is participating in the realization of a number of major projects in the DPRK, some on credit. The DPRK purchases a considerable proportion of the machinery and equipment that it needs from the Soviet Union. The USSR plays an extremely appreciable role in deliveries of certain important types of raw materials and fuel for the DPRK. The DPRK, in turn, supplies the Soviet Union with goods that our national economy needs, such as rolled ferrous metals, nonferrous metals, cement, construction materials and other products.

More and more ships flying the Soviet flag are visiting DPRK ports to deliver and pick up foreign trade cargoes. But the bulk of foreign trade freight shipments still go by rail. In recent years, the throughput of the Khasan and Tumangang border railroad stations has been expanded. These stations serve as a base for the transfer to Soviet ships of international transit cargoes coming by railroad from the USSR. Moreover, the Soviet Union has provided technical assistance in equipping the Korean port of Najin. An additional railroad spur has been laid to that port.

The scale of the DPRK's international links, which has increased in recent years, and the resulting increase in the flow of freight and passengers have created the need to broaden cooperation in air transport. In April this year, a nonstop air link was added to the Moscow-Pyongyang route, which is now served by comfortable IL-62 aircraft. Steps are being taken to improve the service on the supplementary international air route between Khabarovsk and Pyongyang, which was opened in 1974.

Mutually advantageous cooperation in providing timber from the Soviet Far East for the DPRK national economy, using Korean manpower, has been developed on a wide scale. Part of the timber is dispatched to the DPRK and part goes to the Soviet Union in payment for the use of Soviet equipment and railcars for the transportation of the timber to the DPRK. In March 1977, a new long-term timber agreement was signed, taking into account the accumulated experience of cooperation.

Scientific and technical cooperation plays and important part in the system of Soviet-Korean economic relations. The USSR and the DPRK exchange diverse technical information and send specialists to each other's countries to gain experience and undergo training at the partner's enterprises. In only the last few years more than 3,000 DPRK experts have undergone production-technical training at very large enterprises in the USSR.

Fruitful cooperation and the exchange of experience and scientific achievements are extending to increasingly broad scientific areas. The range of scientific cooperation now extends from combined work in the Joint Institute of Nuclear Research at Dubna and cooperation in the observation of spacecraft, to comprehensive research for the fishing industry.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are seeking to develop relations of friendship and cooperation with the DPRK in every way, according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, which accords with the vital interests of our peoples and with the interests of peace and security in the Far East.

JCP PAPER CITES DANGER OF SINO-JAPANESE MILITARY TIES

LD111626Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1532 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 11, TASS--"Peking actively strives to strengthen military cooperation with Japan with the aim of obtaining weapons and military equipment for its army," writes the newspaper AKAHATA, the national publication of the Japanese Communist Party, in connection with the stay here of a Chinese military delegation led by Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese Army Chang Ts'ai-ch'ien.

In the course of the last two or three years, these ties were effected by inviting to Peking retired high-ranking officers of the "Self-Defence Forces." But after the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship was concluded, they were further developed, the newspaper writes. "The visit of one of Chinese top brass, the first in the post-war period, as well as the invitation extended to the leading officials of the Japanese National Defence Agency to visit Peking, which was extended by Chang Ts'ai-ch'ien at the meeting with T. Takashina, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, and which was accepted, means that Sino-Japanese military cooperation is being raised to an official level, AKAHATA notes. China's real intentions are to use ties of this kind to purchase from Japan weapons and military equipment for a modernisation of its army."

The newspaper also draws attention to the fact that since the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese agreement, Peking has been increasingly openly supporting Japan's militarisation, the build-up of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and the strengthening of the Japanese-American security treaty. The Chinese leaders, as seen by the statement by Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping at a meeting with a group of Japanese journalists, permanently stress that Japan should strengthen its military might. They highly appraised the "White Paper on Defense Issues for 1978" of the National Defence Agency, openly calling for a further militarization of the country. This again clearly shows that China is pushing Japan onto the dangerous path of increasing the power of its armed forces. Such actions by China encourage Japan's ruling circles to further strengthen the military alliance with the U.S. and to revive militarism, the AKAHATA points out.

SITUATION IN NICARAGUA WORSENING; BITTER FIGHTING

Reconaissance Plane Downed

LD102015Y Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 10 Sep 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, September 10, TASS--The situation in Nicaragua is worsening. The national strike which was declared 16 days ago demanding the overthrow of the dictatorial regime, Somoza's resignation as president, release of political prisoners and restoration of democratic liberties, has actually escalated into a popular uprising. To suppress the strike the regime threw into action National Guardsmen armed to the teeth, as well as paramilitary terrorist organisations of the type of Mano Blanca, which earned notoriety for its political assassinations; American military "advisers" and even Cuban counter-revolutionaries who have found refuge in the USA.

According to reports reaching here the rebels made coordinated attacks against the regime's military targets. In the capital of the country, Managua, the working people and students attacked four stations of National Guardsmen. Bitter fighting is going on in Managua, Leon, Chinandega, Diriamba and other cities. There are many killed and wounded. The streets of Managua, Leon and other cities are patrolled by tanks.

A reconaissance plane, which had on board J. Alerguete, chief of operations of the National Guard headquarters, and three American military "advisers," crashed over mountain districts where guerrillas from the Sandino National Liberation Front are active. Observers believe that the plane was show down by the guerrillas. It was J. Alerguete and CIA agents working for him that were looking for "unreliable elements" among the National Guard officers. J. Alerguete, who was in charge of this department, received from Somoza 6 million dollars for such activities this year.

Curfew Reportedly Introduced

LD111448Y Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 11, TASS--According to reports from Nicaragua, dictator Somoza has declared the introduction of a curfew in the country. The purpose of this measure is to launch new sanguinary repressions against the patriots who are conducting a courageous struggle against the reactionary dictatorship. Troops have been ordered to shoot without warning at all "suspicious" persons appearing in the streets after six p.m.

Somoza Declares State of Siege

LD112248Y Moscow TASS in English 2141 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, September 11, TASS--Following curfew, a new order has come from the "bunker", the seat of General Somoza in the center of Managua, called so by Nicaraguans by analogy with Hitler's last refuge: A state of siege has been imposed in the Esteli and Masaya states. A special decree, issued by the presidential press secretary says that "all constitutional guarantees were suspended for 30 days in these states".

These measures of the dictator, frightened by the unprecedented people's movement of protest, came in the wake of successful operations of the Sandino National Liberation Front which heads the general offensive against the reactionary regime, which since Sunday has swept in actual fact the whole of that Central American country. In the city of Esteli, Sandino guarrillas routed the local National Guards' garrison and took under their control local enterprises and institutions.

Also a success has been the activity of people's insurgents in Masaya where units of the Somoza's National Guards cannot take the initiative in their hands for almost two days now.

U.S. Prepares 'Rescue' of Somoza

LD120951Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[M. Zubko article: "The People Against the Dictatorship"]

[Text] The partisans of Nicaragua have appealed to the country's population for an armed uprising against the dictator Somoza, who is hated by all the people. They broadcasted the appeal after seizing a radio station in Managua.

This appeal indicates that the turbulent development of events in Nicaragua is taking a new turn. A mighty nationwide strike has gripped the whole country and is growing into armed confrontations.

The people are coming out against the tyrant, whose family was placed "on the throne" in Nicaragua with U.S. assistance more than 40 years ago. Then General Somoza senior, in collusion with the U.S. Embassy, perfidiously murdered the country's national hero, C.A. Sandino, who headed the liberation movement against the American occupation forces. That is why Nicaragua's partisans call themselves the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN].

The Nicaraguan population's struggle is receiving support in many countries. In Washington, accustomed to relying on the most reactionary regimes, like Somoza's dictatorship, in its Latin American policy, a quite different reaction is caused by the news from Nicaragua.

According to press reports, the U.S. capital is continuing to work out plans for rescuing the tyrant, including the possibility of U.S. armed intervention. Reports have already appeared in the newspapers of several countries to the effect that the first U.S. military experts have turned up in Nicaragua.

These facts indicate that the U.S. authorities are acting against the will of the majority of the Nicaraguan people, against restoring the democratic institutions in the country, and against granting civil freedoms to its population. This does not tie in with the hypocritical human rights campaign that the U.S. authorities have recently launched!

Peace-loving peoples are following events in Nicaragua attentively. They are on the side of the patriots in this small Central American country.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS NEEDED TO EXAMINE SIBERIAN RESOURCES

IZ0814Z51Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 78 p 2 LD

[Article by Academician G. Marchuk, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department: "Siberia's Scientific Potential"]

[Text] The scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department have elaborated 24 research programs connected with the rational use of Siberia's natural wealth, the development and formation of territorial production complexes, the economic exploitation of the Baykal-Amur Railroad zone and others. They form an integral part of the extensive "Siberia" scientific program.

Siberia's main economic task is to insure a continuing growth of fuel and energy sectors. The priority task is the more complete study and exploitation of Western Siberia's reserves of oil, consensate and gas. The suggestion once made by Siberian scientists that there must be Paleozoic oil in the deeper strata has now become fact. Flows of this oil have already been obtained in Tomskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts. In future Paleozoic oil could give this region its second wind. Scientists of the Siberian Department, together with Tyumen and Tomsk specialists, consider the development of scientific foundations for the comprehensive exploitation of Western Siberia's oil and gas base to be a priority task.

A subject of great concern for Siberian and Far Eastern geologists and geophysicists is the search for new oil and gas deposits and the fulfillment of potentials for creating a new oil and gas extraction base in Eastern Siberia, on Sakhalin Island and on the shelves of the Far Eastern seas. In Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Irkutskaya Oblast and Yukutiya oil and gas flows have already been obtained and strata typical of a major oil and gas region have been discovered. Our efforts will be concentrated on formulating a search strategy.

It is planned to rapidly extend petrochemicals in Siberia. The Tobolsk combine under construction is the biggest in the world. The Tomsk complex and the Achinsk combine will be immense. The plan calls for expanding the Omsk and Angarsk oil-refining complexes. Our scientists will constantly assist the formation and strengthening of this sector.

Two scientific programs are devoted to the problems of the Kuzbass and the formation of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy base. A wide range of questions connected with improving the technology of working coal seams is being investigated. New methods in coal processing and the production and transmission of energy are being studied. In Krasnoyarsk, through the joint efforts of academic institutes and VUZes, research has begun into comprehensive, waste-free energy and chemical processing of coal from the Kansk-Achinsk basin.

Siberia and the Far East play a great part in supplying the country with nonferrous and rare metals. Siberian scientists aim to reveal the prospects for extending the ore base here and to suggest improved methods of separating valuable components. In particular, an experimental test is being prepared for a radically new technology insuring more complete, comprehensive processing of ore. Rational technology for extracting ore, including deposits at extreme depths, is also being created.

The Siberian forest is an asset to the country. The scale of its exploitation is steadily increasing. But there are still many unresolved questions. More and more wood is going for pulp production. [paragraph continues]

This requires a tremendous expenditure of water--up to 700 cubic meters per ton of pulp produced. Efficient means of purifying this waste water do not yet exist, this is a task for the scientists and production workers.

During his tour of Siberia and the Far East Comrade L.I. Brezhnev directed attention to the need for rapid development of energy-intensive productions in Siberia. The experience of forming the Bratsk and other complexes shows the promising nature of this focus. Our economists have done a great deal to determine the prospects for the territorial production complex in the Angaro-Yeniseyskiy region. We are now putting this work into practice with respect to the erection in Siberia during the 11th 5-Year Plan of new aluminum complexes, energy-intensive chemical production and enterprises in a number of other sectors.

Great attention is being devoted to the development of machine building in Siberia, particularly the creation of machinery for use in the north. The USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Scientific Council headed in the past by Academician M.S. Lavrentyev have done a great deal in this sphere. For instance, the first trucks for use in the north are being produced. But as yet this is a drop in the bucket. According to the calculations of the Institute of Physical and Technical Problems of the North, because machinery is not adapted to Siberian conditions, our annual loss of hundreds of millions of rubles results. An important role here must be played by Siberian machine building enterprises. However, at present 80 percent of their output is shipped to the European part of the country, while 75 percent of the vehicles, machinery and equipment is brought to Siberia from the European part. A major reorientation is obviously needed.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department and Far Eastern Scientific Center are actively aiding the comprehensive development of agriculture, including fuller provision of stockraising products and vegetables to the population. Jointly with the Siberian section of the VASKhNIL, we are studying the development problems of agroindustrial complexes. At present Siberian grain farms do not receive mineral fertilizers. They are only used for industrial crops. On-the-spot production of fertilizers would make an increase in the productivity of Siberian agriculture possible. The potential exists for creating a raw materials base for phosphorus and potassium fertilizers beyond the Urals, and we have proposals on this matter.

Increasing stockraising productivity is connected with raising new types of meat and dairy animals and insuring a stable, balanced fodder base. In Siberia crossbred sheep and hybrid breeds of cattle adapted to local conditions have been raised. The selection and genetic center we are planning to organize in the Altay will make possible a considerable advance in this work. It will first of all be necessary to collect a genetic pool of Siberian animals to accomplish this.

The region's economic problems are inextricably connected with social problems. In recent years much has been done to attract and appoint cadres. Wage coefficients have been increased or introduced, the volume of housing, social and cultural construction has increased and there is more concern for improving living conditions. But the housing supply is still lower in Siberian cities than in the European region. Medical services, children's institutions and public services and amenities are notably backward. The lack of labor resources is keenly felt in rural areas, so it is necessary to work more actively to create living conditions that would satisfy the rural population and reduce their migration to the cities.

We also attach great significance to the formulation of concrete proposals for environmental conservation and the rational use of natural resources. Particular attention in this aspect is demanded by northern regions and the permafrost zone, where nature heals the wounds inflicted on it with great difficulty. The implementation of scientifically based recommendations to preserve Lake Baykal and its catchment area will continue.

The large-scale tasks involved in the economic exploitation of Siberia persistently demand profound scientific elaboration and preparation of long-term decisions. Research in the main directions of Siberian development must be carried out at a rapid rate. This means that the region's proportion of scientific research, experimental and design work and the training of cadres must also be higher. In fact a rather different situation has arisen. This proportion totals 4 percent in design work, and even lower in the leading sectors--ferrous metallurgy, the chemicals industry. When the Far East is taken into account these indicators are still worse.

The increasing authority of science inthe east in resolving major scientific and economic problems demands that the proportionate weight of the Siberian Department and the Far Eastern Scientific Center in the USSR Academy of Sciences must gradually increase. The department's share now is 14 percent of scientific employees without a degree, over 15 percent of candidates of sciences and over 10 percent of doctors of sciences.

The great tasks formulated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the activity of the Siberian Department, as well as the problems posed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his tour of Siberia and the Far East, require a further increase in the scientific and cadre potential of academic institutions in the eastern part of our country and a closer link between science and the main problems of Siberian and Far Eastern exploitation.

Certain general considerations can already be put forward on planned methods to develop scientific potential east of the Urals. The Novosibirsk Scientific Center will become a scientific and technical complex collaborating closely with sector research institutes and design offices; it will create experimental productions and improve the material base.

It is important to strengthen the Krasnoyarsk Scientific Center more rapidly: Scientific work must be done to anticipate the kray's accelerated development. Here we are opening institutes of chemistry and chemicals technology and biophysics, and the computer center is to grow.

The biggest of our centers outside Novosibirsk--at Irkustsk--needs a mathematics institute.

A young, but already relatively strong center of academic science is the one at Tomsk. An institute of high-current electronics and an experimental geophysics section have recently appeared here. The Yakutsk center will continue to be oriented toward solving the problems of the north. The Buryatskaya ASSR center has been formed in recent years. It must now be turned more toward the region's requirements and the chemistry department must be strengthened.

The mining technology laboratory has been transferred from Novosibirsk to Kemerovo. The question of creating a subsection on ecology in the Kuzbass is being examined. Major chemicals and machine building in Omsk require increased research. We have moved chemistry and mathematics sections to that city.

Science is indebted to Tyumen. The formation of scientific subsections and broad-based hydrocarbons institute in Tyumen is becoming more urgent.

It is necessary to speed up the extension of the Siberian Department's experimental plant and the organization of branches of the plant to produce small amounts of the instruments and vehicles being created and to improve the supply to institutes of modern instruments and computer technology for the automation of scientific research. Major repair and construction subunits are necessary.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, its Siberian Department and the Far Eastern Scientific Center must work seriously to prepare scientifically based materials on the socio-economic development of Siberia and the Far East. We are carrying out this work with great enthusiasm and confidence that these measures will open up new prospects for the eastern regions of the country.

BRIEFS

ALMA-ATA DEVELOPMENT PLAN--A general plan for the development of Alma-Ata through 1990 has been confirmed. All industrial enterprises are to be moved outside the city, and new factories may not be built within the city. Motor traffic will be put on liquified gas, and a high speed transport system on a magnetic cushion will be constructed. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Sep 78 ID]

BAM ZONE CITIES--A recent meeting of the country's architects in Tynda, which now has a population of nearly 70,000, discussed construction of more than 60 new cities in Siberia and the Far East. All these cities are currently under construction and are located in the Baykal-Amur Railway Zone, which extends more than 3,000 kilometers from Lake Baykal to the Pacific Ocean coast. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 78 OW]

OCEAN ECONOMICS CONFERENCE--An all-union ocean economics conference opened in Vladivostok today. Taking part in the conference are scientists, supervisors and leading specialists of some concerned enterprises and organizations, services and subdivisions, scientific research and design institutes and representatives of our country's 25 cities and regions, representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministries of the Maritime Fleet, Fish Industry and Geology and representatives of party and soviet organs. The conference participants will discuss methodological and general problems of world ocean economics, international legal relations, sea biology, complex development of coastal areas and other topical problems and prospects. They will also exchange experiences and make practical recommendations on further work in the rational use of ocean economics and resources. The all-union conference will continue its work tomorrow. [Text] [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW]

ITURUP ISLAND EXPEDITION--A scientific expedition of the Sakhalin affiliate of the Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography headed by candidate of biological sciences Yefanov has returned from the Iturup Island after studying the island's fish-spawning rivers. The expedition selected a site near the Saratovka River for a new fish-breeding plant, construction to begin next year. Long-range plans call for increasing the breeding of young salmon on Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands to 1 billion by the end of 1980 and to triple the number by the year 2000. [Vladivstok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0700 GMT 8 Sep 78 OW]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 11 SEP

LD120624/LD120606/LD120608/LD120612 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0000 GMT on 11 September reports that cotton picking has started in Kirgizia in the Perganskiy and Aravan valleys. In Pavlodarskaya Oblast mass harvesting of buckwheat has begun in the Irtysh area. The farmers have pledged to sell over 50,000 tons.

According to the radio at 0500 GMT over 4 million tons of grain crops have been sold to the state in Orenburgskaya Oblast. In Chernovitskaya Oblast the harvesting of sugar beet has begun.

The radio reports at 0830 GMT that the first harvest has begun on the fields of the spring wheat selection center set up under the auspices of the Kurgan grain farming research institute. The wheat will be handed over to a new specialized organization for propagation. The association should fully insure the supply of high-yield varieties of spring wheat to the oblast's farms by the end of the 5-year plan.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT reports that farmers in Bashkirskaya ASSR have gathered grain swathes from 2 million hectares. Reaping is in progress on the third and last million hectares. Wet weather is hindering the work but machine operators are taking advantage of every hour of good weather and are continuing the grain harvest.

The radio reports at 1000 GMT that the reaping of grain crops has been completed on 2 million hectares in Omskaya Oblast. Most harvesting and transport teams have been switched to picking up and threshing wheat swathes. Machine operators are hurrying because of the weather. So far elevators have received 100,000 tons of grain crops.

According to the radio at 1445 GMT farmers in Altayskiy Kray are delivering 60,000-70,000 tons of grain crops daily to procurement points. In the south Balkhash area specialized farms are beginning to cut rice, which is planted on about 10,000 hectares, nearly 1,000 hectares more than last year. So far the threshing is good witha yield of 45 and more quintals per hectare. The radio also notes that the harvesting of 110,000 hectares of sugar beets is in full swing in Moldavia.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that grain harvesting is ending in the mid-Volga region. Grain and leguminous crops have been reaped on 1 million hectares and threshed on almost the entire area. The sowing of winter crops is being carried out at the same time.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT further reports that the sowing of winter crops and plowing are continuing, but work is progressing slowly. In many oblasts of the RSFSR and a number of other republics, serious delays are occurring in the sowing and plowing work compared with last year.

The radio also notes at 1900 GMT that farms in Central Asia and the Transcausasus have completed the harvesting of grain, as they have in southern oblasts of the RSFSR, Ukraine and Moldavia. In the north and east harvesting is in full swing. Every day in Altayskiy Kray 140,000 hectares of grain crops are being reaped, and in Kustanayskaya Oblast up to 200,000 hectares. The radio adds that all republics have started potato lifting. Front-ranking farms in Kiyevskaya, Chernigovskaya and Cherassakaya oblasts are obtaining 140-150 quintals of tubers per hectare. Nevertheless, in many rayons, not all machinery is being used on plantations.

USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

TRANSPORT WORKERS HAVE ESSENTIAL TASK DURING HARVEST

EDITORIAL Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Harvest on Its Way"]

[Text] To deliver the harvest that has been gathered to storage and processing sites quickly and without losses--that is the main task of transportation workers today. Aware of their lofty responsibility, they are trying to satisfy more fully the requirements of rural procurement workers and to insure efficient operation of all truck columns, stations, ports and quays engaged inthe harvest.

Comrade L.I. Breshnev said at the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum: "The problem of transporting agricultural loads is still very acute. Their volume is increasing constantly.... It is time to radically resolve the problem of rural transportation, however difficult this may be." The plenum, as is known, set the task of increasing production of specialized rolling stock for agriculture and devoting more attention to highway construction, with the plans providing for the necessary material and financial resources.

Much can be done, as practice shows, even without extra capital expenditure, if skillful control of the transportation process is arranged and leading work methods and techniques are used. Considerable potentials lie in stepping up socialist competition between neighbors for the efficient use of trucks, freightcars and ships and in assimilating everywhere the experience of businesslike collaboration by collectives in the Leningrad transportation network as approved by the CPSU Central Committee.

The success of transportation depends on people. In this year's harvest toil an example of state concern for the fate of the harvest is provided by acceptance and transfer officers Valentina Ilinichna Katkova of Kurort-Borcboye railroad station in Kazakhstan and Mariya Pavlovna Tsukh of Yershov station in the Volga Region. Full loading of freightcars and reducing the time they stand idle makes it possible for the innovators to dispatch an extra 6,000-8,000 tons of grain each month. Well organized, comprehensive competition among all those involved in servicing the grain routes helps transportation workers to achieve good results.

On shock watch, the collectives of many steel highways have achieved rapid transportation rates. The Moscow, Southwest Donets, Kuybyshev and Alma-Ata railroads have the best indicators. On the Odessa-Kishinev railroad, thanks to the rapid processing of freightcars and trains, more than 2,000 freightcars are released for additional work every day, which has already made possible the dispatch of over 1 million tons of extra grain, vegetables and fruit. These examples prove convincingly that improving the organization of transportation is the best way to insure the effective use of rolling stock.

It is equally important to deliver grain rapidly from threshing floors to elevators. Here great significance is attached to efficient work by motor vehicle transport. The RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport has organized a single, operational leadership over the work of all vehicles involved in the harvest, irrespective of which department they belong to. It has become possible to control truck columns efficiently and to create comprehensive harvesting and transportation teams. Computer centers promote the rational maneuvering of machinery.

In Moskovskaya Oblast, for instance, rayon controller services have been set up by the oblast Main Administration for Motor Transport to coordinate the work of truck columns in transporting the harvest.

At present particular attention is demanded by the use of covered rolling stock. The duty of the Siberia and Far East railmen is to move empty freightcars rapidly to zones of mass transportation of agricultural produce. At the same time the West Siberian, East Siberian and South Urals railroads are delaying a large number of freightcars. The factors slowing down the freightcars turn-around time must be decisively eliminated. Transportation workers are called upon to strengthen operational ties with clients and to show high reciprocal exactingness.

People have still not learned everywhere to operate in a coordinated way, at a single rhythm, making full use of every minute. Freightcars are being delayed for significantly longer than the norm in the sidings of USSR Ministry of Procurement enterprises. Time losses are particularly great in the unloading process. The procurement workers, by all appearances, have not drawn the necessary conclusions from the lessons of last year, when their inefficiency led to delays longer than the norm and to reduction of the railway pool by the equivalent of nearly 80,000 freightcars. The ministry must consider long-term prospects and show real concern for the development of transportation services at its enterprises.

The intensity of transportation is increasing daily. As the harvest toil moves to the north and east, so machinery is shipped to new regions. A great many transport facilities are needed to deliver sugar beets and other produce to the plants. The directorates of railroads, motor transport associations and shipping lines must organize effective control of the movement of agricultural loads. Transport ministries and local authorities organize a 24-hour operations watch by executives who can resolve urgent transportation questions without delay. An important task of local soviets is to insure that all ferries and road services work efficiently on truck routes.

The rhythm of the transportation conveyer belt depends to a great extent on organs of material and technical supply, whose duty it is to satisfy fully and at the right time requirements for spare parts, fuel and materials needed to repair machinery. The machine builders are indebted to transportation workers. The more rapidly they supply improved locomotives, freightcars, motor vehicles and mechanization facilities, the more reliably our transport arteries will work.

Developing socialist competition in the transporation of the harvest, party organizations must persistently disseminate and introduce the experience of innovators and leading means of organizing work. They must raise people's responsibility for the job entrusted to them. The main task is that everyone should be well aware that his initiative, industry and conscientiousness determine how well agricultural produce is preserved. A subject of special concern is the creation of favorable living and working conditions for transportation workers during the harvest. People's Control centers can be of great assistance in the struggle against machinery standing idle at threshing floors and procurement centers and against losses of the harvest.

Transportation workers are entrusted with transporting the people's tremendous wealth--the havest of the third year of the 5-year plan. It is their duty to justify this high trust with honor.

PAZHITNEV REVIEW CITES HARVEST, TRANSPORTATION LAGS

LD0612277Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Meeting the Countryside's Orders"]

[Text] September is full of fall weather. In the mornings the wind gathers lowering clouds and brings a chilly coolness. The first frosts have already struck the grain fields of Siberia and north Kazakhstan. Hours, not days, of fine weather remain--a short time considering that there is still a great deal of work to be done in the fields of kolkhozes and sovhozes.

USSR Central Statistical Administration data show that by 4 September grain and pulse crops had been cut from 93.9 million hectares in the country--74 percent of the sown area. Grain crops from 780 million hectares had been threshed. An intensive period has arrived for the farmers of northern and eastern regions, where the front of the harvest campaign has moved. In north Kazakhstan grain crops have been cut from almost 11 million hectares (69 percent of the sown area) and in West and East Siberia they have been cut from 7.8 million hectares.

The grain growers of the Orenburg area have displayed good organization, efficiency and coordination in their work. Having widely introduced the method of the Ipatovskiy Rayon workers, many of the oblast's machine operators have insured the efficient utilization of equipment. About 650 combine operators have produced 10,000-20,000 quintals of grain from their hoppers; the harvesting and transport link of Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. Manin, which works in the fields of the Uralskiy Sovkhoz, has threshed 130,000 quintals. Shock labor by machine operators has enabled the oblast's kolkhozes and sovhozes to cut grain crops from 4.6 million hectares and to thresh swaths on 4.1 million hectares.

However, that farmers' labor in the harvest is not marked by such a high pace everywhere. The farms of Kostromskaya, Permskaya and Tomskaya oblasts have been harvesting grain crops for a considerable time but there is still much to do before the harvest is completed. A lack of organization and poorly arranged technical servicing of machines on certain farms are resulting in low output. As a result, the increase in the cut area in the past week has been small.

It is also disturbing that much grain remains in bales in the open. Many farms can be heard to complain that "there is not enough transport for the grain shipments." Unfortunately every kolkhoz and sovkhoz by no means makes efficient use of motor vehicles. On some there are not enough drivers to organize two-shift working and on others some of the machines are out of commission. For instance, in Altayskiy Kray thousands of trucks have not joined in the work because there are no engines, spare parts or assemblies to repair them. The farmers of the kray are criticizing the Gorkiy motor vehicle manufacturers who are behind with deliveries to the kray's grain growers while in their turn the Gorkiy workers are complaining to the railroad workers about the untimely supply of railroad cars. The leaders of the Ministries of the Automotive Industry and Railways must investigate the situation more rapidly and eliminate the obstacles that have arisen in the use of harvesting equipment.

In the southern part of the country the rice growers have started harvesting the white grain and the harvest campaign has begun in sugar beet, potato and corn plantations.

While gathering the harvest, rural working people are displaying great concern for next year's grain field. Some 10 million hectares (27 percent of the plan) have been sown with winter grain crops in the country and 16.1 million hectares (14 percent of the plan) have been plowed for the fall.

This year's harvest has "taken" many nutrients from the soil. This means that such an important reserve for enhancing soil fertility as organic and mineral fertilizers must be utilized with the greatest efficiency. Chemical industry workers must greatly help the grain growers: They must fulfill orders for fertilizer supplies in timely fashion. Many enterprise collectives are doing this, but there are also collectives that are lagging behind. The Balakovo, Uvarovskiy, Cherepovets and Dzhambul plants and the Novogorod and Sumy production associations have failed to supply kolkhozes and sovkhozes with tens of thousands of tons of phosphate fertilizers.

The concluding stage of the harvest campaign is always complex. The late crops have appeared: rice, sunflowers, millet, buckwheat, vegetables. Each must be harvested rapidly and without losses. Farms are continuing to procure hay and cured hay, manufacture grass meal and to lay in silage. Here too it is important to utilize every reserve in order to replenish fodder stocks.

Farmers are entitled to expect aid from their partners who fulfill the countryside's orders. For the fate of the harvest and the implementation of the high pledges outlined kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the competition for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan targets depend to a large extent on this.

KAZAKH MINISTER ON MEASURES TO IMPROVE PRODUCE SUPPLY

LD110755 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 September 1978 carries on page three a 1,500-word article by M. Ivanov, Kazakh SSR minister of trade, entitled "The Vegetable Counter Must Not Become Depleted." He notes that the retail fruit and vegetable trade in Kazakhstan has been criticized for the low quality and narrow range of produce on sale and goes on to detail measures being taken to rectify the situation, including the improvement of the procurement network and transportation facilities. Packaging and storage measures are also receiving attention, but Ivanov complains that slow rates of construction work are holding up the commissioning of storage facilities and leading to wastage of produce.

SALYUT CREW MAKES VISUAL OBSERVATIONS OF EARTH'S SURFACE

LD111316Y Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 11, TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have worked for 87 days on board the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital research complex. To study natural resources and the environment the crew today is conducting visual observations and photographing various parts of the earth's land surface and oceans. The cosmonauts are also checking the work of equipment with biological study material and recording the growth and development of plants in space flight conditions.

According to reports by the crew and telemetric data the onboard systems of the orbital complex are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

GDR STATE HONORS AWARDED TO COSMONAUTS BY BYKOVSKIY, JAEHN

LD111328Y Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Berlin, September 11, TASS--General Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, President of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker has awarded the Karl Marx Order to Soviet Cosmonaut Colonel Valeriy Bykovskiy and conferred on him the honourary title of Hero of the German Democratic Republic. The first GDR cosmonaut, Lieutenant Colonel Sigmund Jaehn, was awarded the Karl Marx Order and had the title of Hero of the German Democratic Republic conferred on him. He also received the title of Pilot-Cosmonaut of the GDR.

The two cosmonauts were awarded for their outstanding services and for their courage and heroism displayed during the successful space flight and also for their participation in the fulfillment of the programme of scientific and technical studies on board the orbital space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-31. Earlier, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Valeriy Bykovskiy was awarded the Soviet Order of Lenin while Sigmund Jaehn received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

COSMONAUTS' STUDY OF OCEANS VALUABLE FOR SCIENTISTS

LD120226Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 12 Sep 78 LD

[Unattributed commentator]

[Text] On 11 September, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov were busy photographing our country and the world ocean. Simultaneously, on the instructions of the state nature center, they carried our visual observations of the earth's surface.

Ground control obtains much valuable information from the study of the world ocean from space. According to the estimates of specialists, some 5 percent of the world ocean has been studied in detail and any information about it, especially when it results from prolonged and constant observation, is very important.

The ground control constantly requests the cosmonauts to observe the changes in the circulation of the currents around the area of the southern islands. The scientists are very interested in evaluating the color of various parts of the ocean. The station carries a special color table and the cosmonauts, reporting from space on their observations, now and again refer to this table. This makes a more objective assessment of the degree of information found in the date they gather possible. By assessing the shade of color, the scientists draw conclusions on the distribution of plankton and seaweed and predict the fishing yields of various parts of the ocean.

A great deal is provided by the operative information from orbit. For instance, the cosmonauts have helped fishing vessels in our eastern seas to (?find their bearings) more accurately: they reported the furthest distribution of plankton, making it possible to determine the most probable locations of fish shoals.

Recently the ground control requested the cosmonauts to observe the icebergs in the Southern Hemisphere. Very quickly the cosmonauts reported which icebergs they had observed and where they were. The following detail was provided: It turns out that it is easy to distinguish an old, disintegrating iceberg from a sturdy one that has not been long in the sea. Around the old, melting iceberg a halo of fresh water can be observed from space.

Yet another interesting phenomena noticed from orbit: a difference in the level of the ocean's surface. According to the cosmonauts' assertion, sometimes a series of steps can be observed. The currents in those places are particularly intensive. The specialists confirmed that such phenomena are possible, but are rarely observed and are therefore of particular interest to science.

RASHIDOV AT UZBEK PARTY MEETING ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

LD1113085Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Sep 78 LD

[Text] A meeting of the Uzbek party aktiv, which took place in Tashkent today, discussed the task of developing scientific research in the republic in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision on raising the efficiency of scientific research work in higher educational institutions. A large body of scientists are working in 43 VUZES in Uzbekistan. They actively participate in solving current problems of theory and practice. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Central Committee, made a speech at the aktiv's meeting.

DEBATE OVER NEW METHOD OF TREATING ALCOHOLICS

LD110809 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 September 1978 carries on page three a 1,900-word special correspondent P. Lynev interview in Chelyabinsk with physician T.F. Burenkov entitled "The Last Banquet." Burenkov describes his treatment of alcoholics, which involves inducing aversion to alcohol through verbal persuasion and the use of drugs. He stresses the importance of patients' will to succeed and emphasizes that his method is based on group therapy. He points out that his treatment has the advantage of not taking patients away from their work and rejects accusations that it is dangerous because the drug dosages are too high. P. Lynev observes that, because of these objections and the wariness of Health Ministry experts, prospects for the dissemination of Burenkov's method are unclear but that the physician himself remains confident that it has a future.

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